American Powder Compa-in ap on Monday norming the explosion is unknown, assell had just entered the string the works in motion, place, and he was instantly use near.

ALMANAC. 10. DICKINSON,

ge Map of the City.) S FOLLOWS: in 1839. Charlestown, Cambridge en who have lived in Bos-

ars ago. Boston Post Office. r the new division, inks in New England. 6 to page 28.

n, Lowell and Salem. heriffs. or 1840. Eclipses in 1840. y a member of the Suffolk seful table.) year 1839, states, and of Massachaetts ment, Elections, etc.

setts, their Population, etc. House of Representatives ston, during the year 1839. nts, throughout the country. h month, from page 7 to

sts, in 1840, gland States, se in Boston. Packets, Wharves, etc. oston, with their Residence. nd Offices in Boston. a full acco

s in Boston, and names of from 1803 to 1838. City of Boston.

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itted to refer to WM. LLOYD GARRISON, AMASA WALKER, ESQ. Dr. THOMAS BARNES. MASSACHUSETTS.

ion on the estate of said vick of said Boston, mer-d to appear at a Probate ton, on Monday, the thir-tt, at nine o'clock, before you have, against granting reby directed to give pub-

APS, Judge of Probate. v, Reg.

NKLIN PLACE. egislature, desirous of obklin Place, next house to pleasant and central, and of the Post Office. The Blaney's best Patent Furwill roceive im

JOHN E. FULLER. MANAC FOR 1840. MANAC FOR 1840.

s, (by Theodore D. Weld,)
astronomical calculations,
very one, who will peruse
can Slavery,—the guilt of
wicked system,—and its
the religion and politics of

ocieties, or friends of the as in the Commonwealth, h every family with the \$40? If this has not been trums has not been use in each town, or par-of families,—start a sub-se funds sufficient to pur-tit three dollars and a half J. A. COLLINS.

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Note.—Mr. Isaac Ksapp, the late publisher, F.—Mr. ISAAC KRAFF, the late publisher, inferred his interest in the subscription-list gaps of the volume of the Library of the peruniary concerns of the Library mader the direction and supervision of a compasting of the following gentlemen: Frances, Samel Philbrick, Ellis Gray Lorent Quincy, William Bassett.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

vol. X .-- NO. 3.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Virginia and New York--Georgia and Maine. have informed our readers, that the Georgia lature have rejected the 'bill to compel vessels or commanded by citizens of, or coming from the State of Maine, and the officers, and passengers thereof, to perform quaran-d to provide for a search thereof on their de-—In lieu of this bill, they have adopted the

resolutions: aderal Constitution, having been framed with a view to regulate the conventional se between the sovereign States that orand having conferred all the powers neall proper for carrying its provisions into full
ton a Congress of the United States, it is
at on that hody, by its legislation, to secure
is states in the enjoyment of their constiights. Not the least important stipulation
compact, is, that 'a person charged with
there or other cripe, who shall flee from I think, would regard this proposition as serious. Be that, however, as it may, if there was the least probability that such a measure could succeed in the Leg-islature of Georgia, some counter action on our part might, perhaps, be necessary. But I am sure it canhe delivered up, to be removed to the jurisdiction of the crime.' the past legislation on this subject,

redicated upon the presumption, that each rantee, nothing more was requisite, be the forms which should give authe demand. Doubtless, too, in the gave birth to the Constitution—whilst was young, and her revolutionary asso-esh and warm, this presumption found its the mutual fidelity which promptly re-all executive demands. To this generaeen reserved the humiliating spectacle of en State making herself a city of refuge have felons from her sister confederates, cheases, of recent occurrence, demonstrate ficiency of the existing laws for carryeffect this provision of the Constitution, eover, clearly indicate th ecause of this in-Those laws are dependent for their ex-on the mere will of the Executive officers rectly assumed, that the Federal Leg-ind to make ample provision for the ted exigency, and if experience has proved nce on State authorities is delusive, the es fairer promise of security? May not set be accomplished, by employing in that officers appointed by and responsible to the Government? Inasmuch as that Governments employed, in every State of the Union, at judicial and ministerial officers, it is beliat this duty, enjoined by the highest obliof intimately connected with the harmony tuity of the Union, may be appropriately ently performed, through their instrumen-

he State judiciaries, should result from the her own judiciary. The process would be and the agents directly responsible to the whence the laws to be executed emanate.
it therefore resolved, by the Senate and
of Representatives of the State of Georgia, peral Assembly met. That the statutes of the States, enacted to carry into effect the latter of the second section of the fourth article of stitution, are wholly inadequate to the ob-

and be it further resolved. That in the opinion his General Assembly, those statutes should be mended, as—1st, To authorize the demand in unulated to be made upon the Circuit the United States, having jurisdiction in wherein such fugitive may be found: 2dly, that such Judge, upon such demand be State wherein such fugitive may be, requirg his arrest and delivery to the agent duly authort. 3dly, To require each Marshal to whom ch warrant shall be delivered, forthwith to ex-

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency Governor be required to forward to our Senators Representatives in Congress, copies of the representatives that the preamble and resolutions, with a request that

Our friends in Georgia, it seems, prefer at presthe their redress into their own hands. An intel respondent in Georgia takes this view of I think federal legislation might regular.
The Governor of Maine has certainly disregarded the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and has constituted his State the ac-cessary of the offenders against the laws of Georgia. on or treaty would be indispensable between and independent powers.—An Amendment Act of Congress of 1793, to carry into effect had section of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the Governor of one State to deliver es from justice, upon demand, from the Exec attive authority of another, would, it appears to me, remedy the difficulty, unless there should be a determination on the part of the non-slaveholding States to drive us to a resort to the ultimato ratio.

If Congress can, we have no objection to their taking this course. But can they, or will they? We confers we have no objection and they have been been been been been been been to the property of the property ss, we look to this resource as almost hopeless in parts, we place no sort of reliance in The Southern members may consider the matime, Virginia should look to herself. A strong, aninated, argumentative appeal ought to be at once addressed to the world—to the South, to effect a coto the North, to enlighten her judgmen eak out—assert our rights, and suggest our remedies boldly, fearlessly, frankly, in conciliatory terns, but in the firmest spirit. The correspondence between the Governors of Va. and N. York, urged in the name of the Legislature and peo-of Virginia, may be conducted in the course of year, and be laid before the next Legislature to carry out the behests of the Constitution, then at our next session we will have all these lights before us, and we must act as becomes us.

Pitiful Doughfaceism.

Legislature of that State, alludes to the audacious prop estion of the Governor of Georgia, to treat the cit re as outlaws, in the following style :

not, perhaps, to close this communication orting to a difficulty between the State and Kent to deliver up two citizens the abduction of a slave from that which persons it was alleged had fled and the refusal to deliver them up up-deemed by the then Governors of this est of the Governor of that State, haid before the legislature of this State, and the latter having taken no action thereon, referring the whole



previous conduct of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent, prove conclusively, that the opposition to the institution of slavery is so great among the people of

that State, that their public authorities are prevented from obeying the injunctions of the Constitution of the U. States, when required to deliver up fugitives

from justice charged with the crime of violating the

ere protect by its own authority, the rights of its

Coming to us in a less official character, but few.

to examine and determine it, believes that she is not only not violating the Constitution, but is planting her-

Georgia, or any other State, in violation of law, or who are disposed to obstruct the public authorities in the strictest performance of the constitutional ob-

ng in our sister State will soon yield to juster views ;

nently to affect the peaceful and friendly relations that ought ever to subsist between the different mem-bers of our great confederacy, and which, I am con-

fident, the citizens of this State are disposed assidu-

To the Abolitionists of Barnstable County.

AN ABOLITIONIST.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

Ma. EDITOR-It is a gone goose with Cape Cod.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SELECTIONS.

JANUARY 17, 1840. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

matter to the Executive, the Governor of Georgia minded shall be gulled by the fair pretence of Antiercupon in his message to the legislature holds the Slavery, when another and far different the bottom of the plot? om of the plot? following language:

'The conduct of the Legislature of Maine and the

POLITICAL.

Extract from an Address, Issued by the Convention held at Warsaw, Genese Co. N. Y., Dec. 13, 1839.

With slavery, political power had been temporari-vassociated, by the constitution; and holding in its rasp the only laboring population of the South, it as their only means of wealth. It is not wonderful, was their only means of wealth. It is not wonderful, it bent the judician of this State, on board of any vessel, as where, officers, or marines, shall be considered as ong so with the intent to commit the crime of a state of the state. citizens in slave property, against the disposition of the people of Maine to violate them. For this pur-pose, you will be justified in declaring by law, that owners, officers, or marines, shall be considered as On this they were intent, at an early day; and in it, doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice.'

Coming to us in a less official character late. have found means to secure a majority of the p functionaries, to their views of policy, by addres the personal ambition, the party sympathies, and the money passions of the North. While they have thu depraved many, and blinded more, of their par might, perhaps, be necessary. But I am sure it cannot prevail. The proposition so clearly violates the Constitution of the United States, and is so subvergit, and wield the government for their peculiar perhaps, they have made and unmade laws—set up and sive, not only of the plainest principles of law but of destroyed average of policy and perhaps and Constitution of the United States, and is so subversive, not only of the plainest principles of law, but of common sense and common justice, that the intelligent Legislature of that distinguished and gallant State will never sanction it. The late Governor of Georgia and my predecessors, though not agreeing in their construction of the Constitution in regard to the relative rights and obligations of the State, yet differ, principally, upon a question of fact, to wit, whatles the research demandal wave a server with the relative rights and obligations of fact, to wit, while in actual rebellion against its government—threatened war with neighboring republics after actual rebellions. whether the persons demanded, were or were not fugitives from justice. For the decision of this question the Constitution has established no tribunal; and Maine, in claiming an equal right with Georgia, to abolish it, by force of arms, in a neighbor and owned by a power using its utmost means for their subjugation—refused to enter into friendly council with the new-born republics of half the western continent, for the common advancement and sta-bility of free institutions, because such counsels would expose their own slavery to the extinguishing operaelf upon the great doctrine of State rights. Upon question of this sort, then, where there is found to exist an honest difference of opinion, surely it would be worse than folly to array the citizens of the reserved. tion of just and humane principles—perfidiously set aside their solemn treaties with the Southern Inaside their solemn treaties with the Southern indians, and made a war of extermination upon them—brought seven new states into the union deformed with its pollutions—introduced it, and upheld it, without any constitutional authority, at the seat of sective States in hostile attitude, and to regard arge classes of the citizens, indiscriminately, of our without any constitutional authority, at the seat of government—degraded our national character, and endangered our peace, by frequent and pertinacious negotiations with foreign powers, for its base inter-ests, long since it ought to have been constitutionally State, as only bent on the commission of crime when entering the territory of the other. There is no reason why Maine and Georgia, though widely separated upon the map of the country, should not be nearly allied in mutual respect, interest and kind offices. The state of public feeling in Maine has been entirely misconcepted by the late George of degraded our national character, and exterminated—officially and perseveringly violate the sanctity of the Post Office department—brutall been entirely misconceived by the late Governor of Georgia. If there are any among us who are dis-posed to interfere with the domestic institutions of beaten and mangled the bodies of many virtuous cit-izens without trials, or any legal allegation of crimi-nal offence—feloniously destroyed the property of nal offence—feloniously destroyed the property of freemen, in halls of science, printing presses, and churches—taken the life blood of a holy man standchurches—taken the life blood of a holy man stand-ing up as your representative, with all the sacred panoply of the constitution and the laws upon him, for refusing to surrender the principles of '76—de-liberately, and for years of indelible shame and re-proach, utterly abolished your common and most es-sential rights of potition, and free speech, by your representatives, upon the floor of our witness! legiligation to deliver up fugitives from justice, be the offence what it may, the number is extremely limited. I am persuaded that the present apparent feel-

Brethren, there are no longer but two classes of men in our country, known to the politicians—the slaveholders, and the slaves. The friends of ina-ticiable rights are proscribed. Rewards for their lienable rights are proscribed. Rewards 101 these beads have been publicly offered, higher than those control with the property of the munder of Roman Sylla for the munder of Roman Sylla for the fire the public threats of putting To the Abolitionists of Barnstable County.

Dear Brethern,—You doubtless are apprised that there are two classes of Anti-Slavery Agents in this county, who are representing the two State Societies.

Rev. Mr. Cummings was the regular agent appointed to this county; but as soon as it was ascertained that he was laboring successfully, four agent of the old Non-Resistance Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society were despatched forthwith to this county. rery Society were despatched forthwith to this coun-broad prison-house of earthly association, and east into the ty, who are lecturing, and privately visiting circles of friends and individuals, endeavoring to fix a prejudice against the Massachusess Abolition Society and their Agents, and insinuating themselves into brethren—not the ignorant slave only, but often the Now what is their REAL OBJECT in this underhand business, which carries suspicion on its very face? I twitten are dissolved. The sacred ties of the Constitution are snapped asunder. The hell-sent fires of slavery to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and these Non Resistant Agents of the old State Society wish to change its auxiliary-ship from the American to their State Society, which the old State Society wish the American Society, which the old State Society has been opposing for a year past, of its support

the American Society, which the old State Society has been opposing for a year past, of its support from this county; and second, to get this County Society to support their old sinking State Society, which is fast 'going down,' being so heavily freighted with no-human-governmentism, that her condition is perilous; and, consequently the true Abolition rew have been obliged to escape and embark in the true Abolitionism and her noble crew, gallantly outriding the tempest and storms of pro-slavery and non-resistance () fury—which have threat-year and non-resistance () fury—which have threat-y nothing but Adolitonish and her hoofe crew, gar-lantly outriding the tempest and storms of pro-sla-very and non-resistance (!) fury—which have threat-ened her destruction—and bound directly for the port of emancipation. Hence, it has been intima-ted, that, in forming new societies, as they go from place to place, auxiliary to the County Society,—if the County Society does not change its auxiliary ship from the American to their non-resistant Socithe County Society does not change the attainary in properties the county society are to change from the county to their Societies are to change from the County to their Societies. I would say to the Abottonists of this county, look out for these non-resistant's PLOTTERS,' who are careful not to openly displayed their design, and thereby get you to commit courselves in favor of their society, and against the county look of their society, and against the county look of their society, and against the county look of the society and sense that share that share are thoracted with a vindicate pertinacity, like that with which the Jew demanded the pound of flesh, from the generous but inconsiderate Venetian merchant. And with the burthens thus the pound of flesh, from the generous but inconsiderate Venetian merchant. And with the burthens thus the pound of flesh, from the generous but inconsiderate Venetian merchant. close their design, and thereby get you to commit yourselves in favor of their society, and against the Massachusetts Abolition, and the American Anti-Slavery Societies. Hear both sides, and THEN judge. I am fully persuaded that the sensible part of the citizens of this county, are not prepared to 'drink in, insperceptibly, the no-human-government doctrines;' or to support a society, by being auxiliary.

in, imperceptibly, the non-infinite government does not be supported a society, by being auxiliary to it and contributing to its funds, which is the great medium through which non-resistance is flowing. To the country to the subject will be fully discussed, prepared to act understandingly, and to prevent by your votes any attempts to carry this Country Society over to the supports to carry this Country Society over to the supports to carry this Country Society over to the supports to carry this country Society over to the supports to constitution was formed. That union? port of the old Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Yours for the slave,

Yours for the slave, preserve at any expense of patriotic labor and sacrifice. We would bind it together, with all the heaven-born ties of truth and justice, and love. Alas! How its spirit is paralyzed! How the walls of its majestic temple have been undermined by a robber, incautiously admitted to a temporary location in its Ma. Editor—It is a gone goose with Cape Cod. Garrison abolitionism is taking us by storm. Shoals of lecturers, 'Reverend and Honorable;' showers of extra Liberators are doing the business. We very going on, before this, in our own way. But these know a better way; we are making salt after our own fashion, but these have come to purify the Cape salt. Quere—How much salt have they ever eaten, themselves?

Seriously,—there has been formed a County Antiscreption of the control of the c Seriously,—there has been formed a County AntiSlavery Society, and its board and members were affected toward the Swe Anti-Slavery Society, recently organized in this Commonwealth. Our County
Society is to have a public meeting in Orleans, in a
short time. It is the design of the Garrison Lecturers and their abettors to carry the County Society
and the county itself, by storm, and to make the
County Society auxiliary to the old Garrison State
Society. In gaining this end, they will cause the
county at large, and especially the County Anti-Slavery Society, to endorse and to stereotype, so far as

county at large, and especially the County Anti-Slavery Society, to endorse and to stereotype, so far as they can do it, all the wild views of the Garrison party; namely—the woman's rights question—the no-thurch and no minister question—the no sabbath question, &c.

Are the enlightened Anti-Slavery inhabitants of our county propared to father all this? Will they give their consent, silent or declared, that the simple

It promises to be a successful competitor of the

Thanksgiving Sermon. The oftener the pulpit speaks out in strong rebuke of slavery, the sooner will that dreadful system of uncleanness and crucky come to an end. Anti-slavery

The oftener the pulpit speaks out in strong rebuke recur to first principles. The genius of our enterprize should be thoroughly studied. Abolitionists must be salurated with the true spirit of our cause. sermons are multiplying in number—another proof of the ever 'dying away,' ever living nature of abolition-ism—nor are they spoken in vain. A very good one is now before us, delivered in West Bloomfield, N. Y. on Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. George W. Bassett, and published at the converted the entire than that on which party is based. That it scorns than that on which party is based. That it scorns than that on which party is based. and published at the request of the anti-slavery socie-temptible spirit, that governs parties, whether politi-ty in that town. Take the following extract as a sample of its spirit and quality:

has deprived them also of the power to recover those rights. They are perfectly helpless, and help or hope, if it ever comes to them, must come from a distance. There is no self-restorative power in sla-very, unless it be that of the volcano or the earthdistance. There is no self-restorative power in slavery, unless it be that of the volcano or the earthquake, which is too much to be feared.

Reheif must be granted them, or they grind in everlasting bondage. And who shall afford them this relief? Shall the master? They have cried to him in vain for centuries. The tear of silent eloquence has fallen powerless upon the oppressor's rocky heart for ages, and he only binds tighter the bands that hold his victim. Every response of the cruel system is but another turn to the screw that tortures the soul of its victim. Every change in the laws of slavery is from iron severity to bloody cruelty. The hand of violence is laid heavily upon every impulse of the slave to rise from his degradation. Even his noble aspiration after greatness, is a crime, punishable with a deeper degradation and a more hopeless bondage. What hope then of relief from his master? To whom then shall he look next, but to the free man of this resulting a supplied with, to make an individual eligible to membership in our confederations. And has the Society no condition to perform? Most certainly. It is to guard, most scrupulously, against encroachble with a deeper degradation and a more hopeless bondage. What hope then of relief from his master? To whom then shall he look next, but to the free man of this republic? To whom, but to the descendants of the Pilgrims? And shall we turn a deaf ear to his cries? Nay! Shall we boldly pervert the word of God—the great magnature of human rights, and hurl back upon him the anathemas of the Bible for his discontent? Shall we shamelessly exhort him to learn in whatsoever situation he is, to be therewith content, even though it oblige him to trample under foot all the commands of his Maker, and plunge his own soul into the woes of the second death? Forbid it, heaven! Forbid it, every principle of honor! Of what is the American breast composed? Where is its gratitude? where its honor? Is there nothing due to the colored man for our national existence? One of the brightest feathers that always the American Feeder set for the second they sustained, and saw it to be utterly impractications. And has the Society no condition to perform? Most certainly. It is to guard, most scruplously, against encroachments upon the private opinions or established relations, of its members. These are the reserved rights of those who enter the association. It is understood by all, that the Society will carefully avoid all interference with these, when they become members. To make war upon these, or to refuse to guard them when they are assailed by any of the members, is to change the character of our enterprize took an extended and compressive view of the great diversity of character to be operated upon, the great and almost infinite variety of sentiments entertained by the community, and the diversified, intricate and multiplied relations they sustained, and saw it to be utterly impractica-

Should we not regard their principles as unworthy of the breast of a man?—much more that of a chris-

" Batta's American Revolution.

To Gerrit Smith Esa-

From the Union Herald. Things as they are in Massachusetts. No. 2.

To Gerrit Smith, Esq.—
Dear Brother—Few have sufficiently understood the genius of our enterprize. To this lack of knowledge, more than to all things else, are our internal difficulties to be attributed. The feuds that have marred the peace of our assemblies, distracted our councils and disgraced many of our proceedings, the results of the strength have manifestly arisen from an attempt to fasten interests upon our cause, wholly disconnected and foreign therefrom. This attempt was in strict accordance with the spirit and character of the age. These are truly and emphatically sectarian and partizan. All that is done at the present time, for any religious or moral purpose, is effected by party machinery. No enterprize, however catholic and tolerant it may be at its incipiency, can long continue uncorrected the second section of the second second section of the second have manifestly arisen from an attempt to fasten inrupted, or free from party dictation and control, so rife is the spirit of sectarianism. In the infantile and unpopular days of our cause, no one thought of urning it to the purposes of sectarian promotion and idvancement, and hence, peace, harmony and effi-ciency characterized our early movements; but as it advanced, increasing in numerical strength, in moral efficiency and in solidity and respectability of character, a vigorous attempt was made to convert it into a party engine, to be used in strict subservition to the strength of the st ency to sectarian purposes. Hence the 'Orthodox Anti-Starry Society,' which was projected in this Commonwealth, and defeated while in the process Commonwealth, and defeated while in the process of formation—and hence the 'Massachusetts Abolition Society,' which, under a new name, is made up of the same materials that were to have been the elements of the antecedent one, that was so opportunely and fortunately quashed. To support and perpetly and fortunately quashed. To support and perpetuate this party organization, recourse is almost exclusively had to such measures and weapons as the adherents of party are accustomed to use. Religious prejudices are appealed to, the cry of heresy is raised, and the tocsin of alarm is sounded. From the highest Church dignitaries are heard, 'the mimic thunders of the Vatican,' which carry terror to an ever-submissive and obsequious laity. The devolves of party are roused—all is stir and action—the sectarian machinery is in fearful motion—the Church must be rescued from the danger that threatens it. This is not fiction, but uncolored reality. The distinct of the New-Organization when the charge of apostacy. One must be wrong, both may be.—One must be schismatical, both may be.—One must be wrong, both may be.—One must be wrong, both may be.—One must be schismatical, both may be.—One must be schismatical, both may be.—One must be wrong, both may be.—One must be wrong, both may be.—One must be schismatical, both may be.—One must be wrong, both may be.—One must be sc This is not fiction, but uncolored reality. The friends of the New Organization owe most of their This is not fiction, but uncolored reality. The of the interests it was interested to promote, it is the friends of the New Organization owe most of their success to the sectarian means they have used for the attainment of their objects. The battle, thus far, has been fought, on their part, with party weapons. In this case, the apostate majority are truly the schemastics, and for the uncorrupted minority to refer to the mess, ever fruitful, though disgustingly stale, the apostate majority are truly the schematics, and for the uncorrupted minority to refer to the mess, ever fruitful, though disgustingly stale, the attainment of their objects. The battle, thus far, has been fought, on their part, with party weapons. The themes, ever fruitful, though disgustingly stale, of the declamation and philippic, with the agents and patrons of the New Society, are the peculiar religious views of some of the leading minds of the Old Organization. Ever haranguing upon these, often carricaturing them most shamefully, and representing them as tending to undermine the Church, to demolish the ministerial office, and to change all the usages of their fathers, they have succeeded in drawing no inconsiderable number to their ranks. So far as I have been able to observe and learn, these are the only effective means which they use, in promoting the work of division and dissension. And, considering the state of society in this Commonwealth, has so far deviated from the ground of its formation, as to have prosting the state of society in this Commonwealth, has so far deviated from the ground of its formation, as to have prosting the state of society in this Commonwealth, has each of the cause of the suparatists is

To rectify this state of things, it is necessary to

Another reason why we should remember the enslaved, is, that they cannot help themselves. The same force which has deprived them of their rights, has deprived them also of the power to recover those rights. They are perfectly helpless, and help or hope, if it ever comes to them, must come from a distance. There is no self-restorative power in slavery, unless it be that of the volcano or the earth very, unless it be that of the volcano or the earth very, unless it be that of the volcano or the earth very, unless it be that of the volcano or the earth very, unless it be that of the volcano or the earth very, unless it be that of the volcano or the earth very, unless the that of the volcano or the earth very unless that of the volcano or the very unless that they cannot be very the very unless that they cannot be very they are very the very they cannot be very they are very the very they cannot be very they are v be of honor! Of what is the American breast composed? Where is its gratitude? where its honor? Is there nothing due to the colored man for our national existence? One of the brightest feathers that plumes the American Eagle, was farnished by a negro's hand. The first drop of blood that was spilt in the patriotic struggle of '76, was negro blood. The first hero that fell in the memorable struggle for American independence, was ATTCCKS, the colored Bostonian.* Where then is the gratitude of our country? Enslaved Israel had her Moses; Greece, her Demosthenes; and Cicily, her Dion; the Romans had their Brutus; the English, their Cromans had their Brutus; the English their Cromans had their Brut individual was to use such arguments and employ such means, unless specified in the terms of our union, as best accorded with his views and sense of propriety. And, as has been shown, no terms ion were to be adopted, which would conflict, in union were to be adopted, which would connect, in the least degree, with the private opinions of any of the members. In pleading the cause, an Universal ist could not employ arguments drawn from the fu-ture and endless punishment of the wicked—nor could the Quaker, in his advocacy of the cause, recould the Quaker, in his advocacy of the cause, re-fer to the neglect and abuse of the ordinances of re-ligion consequent upon slavery—nor could an unbe-liever in revealed religion, use any arguments de-duced from the sacred volume, in support of the cause. An advocate of human government was to employ such constitutional means as he thought would best subserve the cause, and a Scotch Covewould best subserve the cause, and a Scotch Covenanter, or a Non-Resistant, being prevented by conscientious scruples from the use of such means, was to employ such measures as his judgment and sense or propriety should dictate. In our public discussions, there would, as a matter of course, be differently approaches the proposed waying according to the ent arguments employed varying according to the views of the different speakers, but so long as the peculiar views of any one were not made the sine qua non of membership in our Society, or essential to genuine Abolitionism, there could be no danger.

These were the implied and well understood conditions of our compact. To disregard these, is to violate the terms of our union, and destroy our Association. To adhere tenaciously to these, is to perpetuate, unimpaired and unbroken, our glorious combination. We are now united in one thing, and

combination. We are now united in one thing, and this one thing being the centre of our union and the ultimatum of our hopes, assumes a commanding importance, transcending in worth and dignity all the things about which we differ. Our union is such, as 'linking heart to heart,' leaves the judgment free, and out of the varying tones of many minds forms one harmonious whole.' one harmonious whol Now let us see who are the schismatics. Occu pying antagonist positions, both societies cannot be right. Being governed by conflicting opinions, both cannot be free from the charge of apostacy. One promoting the work of division and dissension. And, considering the state of society in this Commonwealth, the profound veneration for established usages and landmarks, the superstitious regard for ancient and long-settled opinions, and the great horror of all change and innovation that exists, they could not desire more productive ones. But is this the 'appropriate sphere' of an Abolition Society? Is an Abolition Society to become the common hereay bunter of Christendom? It seems there is one, that has undertaken the laudable work of hunting down all the heresy that now infests the Church!

AGENTS. Maise.—Nathen Winslow, Portland; -Jes, Clarke, Wayne; -Edward Southwick, Augusta; -A. Soule, Bath.

Bath.
New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbar, Dover.
Vermour.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Mass actustrus.—Wm. E. Kimball, Toppfield;—
Mones Emory, West Neeburg;—C. Whipple, Neuburgport;—Isaac Stearns, Nansfield;—Luther Boutell,
Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangus;—R. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Pringerion;—J. Church, Spring-Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus;—R. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—I. Church, Springfeld;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Locell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Handrer;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nintucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Thos. J. Baker, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centrecille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijals Bird, Taunton;—John Builey, New-Bedford.—[AF For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 472.

proved. To show that some indifferent things have been added to the Constitution, or that some altera-tions have been made, not at all affecting the character of the enterprise—or that in some particular instances, the Society have acted in violation of the terms of our union, is not sufficient. These things being merely incidental and individual, and, in the first case supposed, unimportant acts, cannot deter-mine the general character of the Society.—But having already transcended my intended limits. I having already transcended my intended limits, I must close, and resume the subject in my next Let-

I am yours for the cause of the perishing, S. HAWLEY. Groton, Nov. 25th. 1839.

Mr. HAWLEY. It will be admitted, we think, by Mr. Hawley. It will be admitted, we think, by every unprejudiced, thinking mind, that the premises assumed by our worthy brother in his letter to Gerrit Smith, are correct. We have from the commencement, taken this view of the subject; hence, the reason why we have regretted the movements of the New Organization.—We have no doubt as to the genuine abolitionism of many in that Organization; but we do believe they have erred. We have not, as yet, discovered any thing in the conduct of the Old Society which could justify the members of the New in withdrawing from their ranks.—Editor of the Cazenovia Herald.

Elizur Wright's Letter.

We give this extraordinary letter another in-DORCHESTER, Oct. 12, 1839.

Dear Stanton,—Saw only the streak of you as you passed here. So I must say a word in scrawl which I should have said vocally. It is this—as you are a man and no mouse, urge the American Society at Cleveland to take a decided step towards Presty at Cleveland to take a decladed sept lower 1778-idential candidates. Our labor will be more than half lost without them. It is a step which we have always contemplated as one which Providence might force upon us. Has not the time come? What else can we do, except to back out? The South can out-bid us, and hence she will buy up both political parties as to national politics, ad infinitum. We must have a free northern nucleus—a standard flung to the breeze—something around which to-rally.—While we are about it, let's have good stuff. I am satisfied the best we have will do. Let a candidate take well in his own. State, and he gen he made take well in his own State, and he can be made made to. If the thing is done judiciously and de-liberately, there will be no difficulty. Provided we get good stuff, not much will depend upon the pre-viouse fam of our candidates—we can manufacture their notoriety as we go along. Perhaps the Socie-ty can be got to pass a resolution, asserting the propriety of an anti-slavery nomination in case Clay, Van Buren, &c. pro-slavery momination in case Clay, Van Buren, &c. pro-slavery men, are nominated by the parties, and authorizing the Executive commit-tee, or a Committee, to call a convention express-ly to nominate Presidential candidates, when there is no longer any possibility of a proper candidate being nominated by either party. This will give being nominated by either party. This will give being nominated by either party. This will give time for minds to turn, and get rid of their repug-nancies. Just about as soon as we can be sure of good stuff to stand the racket, our candidates should be brought before the public. We shall certainly gain more than we lose

1. Something practical for every man to do. 2. Terror struck to the hearts of the South from

3. Concert of action—iron sharpening iron.
4. Leaving non-resistance abolitionism har

combat.
Nobbley: poil our 'ninety-nine hundredhis' do?
5. Politics ennobled—glorious object—clean skirts.
6. Interest, discussion and liberality increased a hundred fold—the matter being carried home to Consistency-the jewel-the every thing of

such a cause as ours.

If we gain these points, what can we lose?

of this?

Precedents are not to be quoted against us. AntiMasonry had not such a quarry. Its object slunk
away from it. The enterprise was never half baked. Yet it died, not by nominating separate candidates so much as by amalgamating with existing parties.

After all, it died for want of langible work, more After all, it died for want of angalor to the han any thing else. Our cause is entirely different. But you have thought of this more than I, so no more coals to Newcastle. I throw in my mite. One thing I know. Unless you do take such a step, OUR NEW ORGANIZATION HERE IS

step, OUR NEW ORGANIZATION
A GONE CASE. It has been, inter nos, SHOCKINGLY MISMANAGED. Every thing has been
reads to turn upon the woman question. The politimade to turn upon the woman question. The cal has been left to fall out of sight. In our politics, the Temperance question is so fairly on the ground, that we have not room to stand.

It won't do for us to start the national politics. But if the parent society does so, and not by our move—then we can take hold with all our might, move—then we can take hold with all our might the non-resistants will have to be out upon us unde move—then we can take hold with all our might, the non-resistants will have to be out upon us under true flag—the confounded woman question will be forgotten—and we shall take a living position. You certainly see this. Take my solemn assurance, that IT IS LIFE AND DEATH WITH US. Make the move, and we will follow and live. How have I wished, since this shattered right fist has failed me, for voice, and brains to match. But you can do it. For the love of heaven and earth, no 17, and write me the earliest word.

In every thing but heart, I am a cipher in this cause. But I don't occupy the place of a better man, to his exclusion. When he comes, I'm off. I shall do what I can! Dear Stantou, if the Society will cross the Rubicon (if they knew it, they have crossed it already) I will answer with my head for their success. The line forms on the other side: whoever don't report himself there, will be out of the victory.

Thine from the bottom, E. WRIGHT, JR.

Foreign Slave Trade. The following allusion to this trade is from President Van Buren's late message:

'It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of

'It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

Recent experience has shown that the provissions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well simulated as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphaticwell simulated as to anora mean comparate extra ty in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphatic-ally denounced in our statutes, regarded with abbor-rence by our citizens, and of which the effectual sup-pression is nowhere more aincerely desired than in the United States. Those circumstances make it the United States. Those circumstances make it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that, without impeding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, or impairing an important branch of our industry connected with it, the integrity and honor of our flag may be carefully preserved. Information derived from our Consul at Havana, showing the necessity of this, was communicated to a committee of the Senate near the close of the last session, but too late, as it appeared, to be acted upon. It will be brought to your notice by the proper department, with additional communications from other sources.

Street. 1767. Considerations on Slavery, in a Letter to a Friend.

Sir, understand you have thoughts of being concer I understand you have thoughts of being concerned in the African slave-trade. My regard to the welfare of all mankind, and particular affection for you, leads me at this time to write you my sentiments upon slavery, and the slave-trade. And I doubt not but you will excuse my thus meddling in your business, when you consider I have no private ends to answer. If what I shall offer upon the subject, should be thought of no weight, it will only interrupt you a few minutes; but if I should be so happy as to convince you, that however profitable the trade as to convince you, that however profitable the trace as to convince you, unk nowever profitable the trade may be to some adventurers, yet that it is contrary to humanity, christianity, the interest of the province, and of private families, I shall not only be sure of your desisting from so vile a trade, but have great hopes, that your example and influence in this place with in the greaters are and influence in this place. will, in time, produce an act of government to pre vent the further importation of slaves among us; and I can flatter myself, that the example of this province may influence others; but if not, we can be gloriously single.

Great Britain, the envy of the world, does not per-

mit a slave on her happy island; but gives to every one freedom, which stamps him image of his God.

Before I enter upon the arguments for and against the trade, permit me to contrast a Briton and a negro slave in America, neither chargeable with any crime slave in America, neither chargeable with any crime cognizable by the public. A Briton has the free disposal of his time, to employ it in that way he likes best; all he gains by his industry, he hath sole right to; none of it can be taken from him, but by his consent: he may marry, no man can separate him from the object of his affections; his house is his him from the object of his affections; his house is his castle; none (unless he has made himself obnoxious to the public) may intrude upon him. Happy Briton! The slave has neither command of his time, nor choice of his employ; must labor incessantly during his master's pleasure; can make no claim to the produce of his own industry; a bare subsistence is all he receives; and though he has labored 20 years, all he receives; and though he has labored 20 years, and earned his master an estate, yet even then he is liable to be sold, and often is, for want of employ, or for fear that in his old age he should be a burthen upon the wealthy heirs. He caused marry, because marriage is founded on promise, and slaves can promise nothing. They are indeed, sometimes, to please them, indulged a sham-marriage, which is dissolved again at the master's will, without consulting the eleven' inclination. He is sold out of the countries. the slaves' inclination. He is sold out of the country, and so shifted from hand to hand (if he lives to ld) till he is a burthen, and wished out of life to be only till he is a burnen, and wished out of life to save expense. Shocking contrast! Whatever ends a wise God may have in permitting such various for-tunes to the children of men, yet surely no man can be justified in being instrumental of such hard fate

to any of his fellow creatures.

Humanity makes us feel for the evils we know any of our species labor under; and unless hardened by education or custom, we naturally resent the pain or hardships of others; especially, when we see them imposed on innocence by the hand of ophich is certainly the case of all those poo pression, which is certainly the case of an another's arms, children, who are dragged from their mother's arms, and never taste the sweets of liberty. I should have thought none but the hardened

wretch could have entertained a thought of planning a veyage to Africa, with design to bring off its in-

and drove in herds by their masters to the sen-cos

and commonly experience upon every slight offence

sure and certain death, and that with all the aggrave

beating their brains against the ship, or jumping rd; the sickly climates to which they ar

now among the Africans yearly, than before the

circumstances into con

and stowed in the hold of a vessel. Owners are

so greedy of a large freight, that they crowd the ne-

habitants, and curse them with perpetual slavery; even supposing they were in some sort our enemies. But how is it aggravated, when we know that the respect to the practice I am new condemning, please to read St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, I chap. 9th and 10th verses, in which men-stealing is placed in the midst of a very black catalogue of vices, viz. Africans are a harmless people, having never gone beyond their own bounds, to trouble mankind; and but for the interruption from white people, might enjoy all the sweets of a rural life, being blessed with a fine fruitfal will which widely with appell labor all. stealers, harderers of parents, whoremongers, men-stealers, liars and perjured persons, &c.; all which are contrary to sound doctrine, according to the glo-rious gospel of the blessed God.' a fine fruitful seil, which yields, with small labor, all the necessaries of life. This is the people who, by the necessaries of inc. I has is the people who, by some strange fatality, are pitched upon by the Europeans for slaves. And kow are they made such? Not by giving an opea challenge to fight them, that the captivated on either side may expect to be enslaved. This would have the appearance of heroism. How trifling must be the excuse, which some, who hold slaves, have made, viz. That they are not men-stealers, having bought them with their money: that they would not be concerned in the trade upon any account, but seeing they are brought here, and will be sold to somebody, that they may as well buy No! but the basest means are used to accomplish the basest end. It is well known we have been as others; they will treat them as well or better above a century past crowding our luxuries upon the Africans; and when the gold dust of their land could not satisfy as, they were tempted to sell their brethren, to purchase our intoxicating liquors and billion them. knaves, FOR IN ONE OF THESE CLASS ES I THINK YOU MUST BE BANKED, is reason to plinded with such a thin veil? blinded with such a thin veil? Is the most valuable blessing in life, liberty, to be thus trifted with? It is most certain, that were there no purchasers, there would be no sellers. The prospect of a market here and elsewhere, to those who employ slaves, is the sole cause, and constant support, of that ungenerous and wicked trade. I do not conceive a whit odds childish toys. Thus we imposed upon their weak-ness, and encouraged their barbarity, by appearing ready purchasers of their people for perpetual slaves. This trade for the lives of men being once establish-ed, has set all Africa by the ears. All honest indus-bus-ness of treenaning one another; all common between the man who goes personally, and steals a negro lad from his parent's lut, in Guinea, and brings him here, and enslaves him for life, and the man who of trepanning one another; all common ce is destroyed; and indeed their natural afrchases one, that others have brought here case, there fections are very much weakened by their imm ate fondness for our luxuries.* Processe prince has collected, by force or artifice, a number of his color, they are offered to the whites for sale; then an inis baseness, infinite meanness, without the shadow of a virtue. Were we exposed to the same curse, should the children of the devil, suffered by the wrath of God to dwell on the earth, to increase the heavy spector, perhaps a physician is employed by the puro view the slaves, who are stripped of every h modesty had procured, and male and feale handled in a manner not to be related, to select the sound in wind and limb. In their choice, they pay no regard to former connections: husband and wife are parted, parents and children are separ-I cannot conclude this part, without making the ated, the weakly wife will not be taken to accompany the healthy husband. Oh! methinks I hear their acreeches rending the very heavens, when these horrid scenes take place! The unhappy healthy are immediately hand-tied, and then, two and two, are yoked by their necks like horses for shipping,

groes in such numbers, and under such close confine-ment, lest they should rise, as renders their passage almost intolerable. Upon a moderate computation it is reckoned that 10 or 12,000 die yearly on the passage, and, in seasoning, either in the sickly is-land or in the cold climates, those that survive are fixed for life to their destined slavery. It is well known that the greatest number, by far, of these miserable creatures are fixed on the West India islands, where their fate, in general, is so extrem hard, as to shock a humane tongue to relate, or a hu-man ear to hear. Though they spend six days in reason with you to desist. seven, in unremitted labor, for their masters, constantly overlooked by cruel drivers, yet the master does not think himself obliged to provide food for

your sovereign will all his day

cent as yourself, and making him subservient to

enced by the motives and principles of our holy re-

Book, the injunctions of which we confess to be universally binding upon all that know them.

The Jews were strictly forbid man-stealing, as in

traditions confined this prohibition to their own na-tion; because in Deuteronomy 24, and 7, it is said,

But, whatever distinctions the Jews made between

themselves and other nations, we know that the wall of partition has long since been taken down, and we

are taught in the gospel to esteem all men our brethren, especially those who have not injured us

my ideas of the words are confounded, and the scrip tures are written in an unknown language to one.

But if there still remains any doubt in your mind, whether the writers of the New Testament had any

abettors of our misery were

s, without a chance of

By the importation of black slaves, we prevent the importation of white servants; and it is well known that there are thousands in Europe, who would gladly come among us, and might be brought here for a quarter the cost of a black man. These white people would do all the labor for us, that we have any right to receive from othors. Those that cannot year, a passage part doubtless call port of their fragrance sends—sweet incense!—back to heaven.

So, Thompsos, when around thee thousands throng. his slaves: indeed, he allows them Sundays to till a small piece of land for themselves, and carry the produce to market, by which they subsist. If one day's labor in a week is sufficient to support a man ple would do all the labor for us, that we have any right to receive from othors. Those that cannot pay a passage, must doubtless sell part of their time for it; after that is expired, they can let themselves as servants at as low a rate as a negro can be maintained, reckoning his cost, the risk of his life, &c. (Perhaps I may, in my next, give you an account of the particulars of the annual cost of a slave.) These white people, when they have served some years in the lowest capacities, turn out upon our waste lands, marry, and in a few years we see a town well settled; and in less than fifty years, there will be four-fold increase. By this means, our country will fill up, we become respectable, and secure from an enemy, and furnished with every convenience of life. Though it has been plead, that prohibiting the importation of slaves would cut off a large branch of trade, yet it must be remembered that, upon the whole, it is an unprofitable one for the community; becausa real riches (if rum may be called so) are sent from this place, for an article which we either might have from among ourselves, or we might import with little or no exportation; and though individuals may make a good advance upon their stock, yet the riches and served the community; because real argoed advance upon their stock, yet the riches and served the accents of thine eloquent tongue, the catch the accents of them cannot doe the naint to seach listener marks how faithfully are spent. In God's own cause, the powers which God hath lent. The Hindoo's wrongs we hear thee plead:—how well, Let beating hearts and quickened pulses tell; The thrill from breast to breast that passes round; The thrill from breast to breast that passes round; The thrill from breast to breast the plead:—The hindoo's wrongs we hear thee plead:—how well, Let beating hearts and quic ldren, how excessively hard is it to be obliged to work the other six, for those whom they must hate? I need not relate any particulars of the unbounded whippings which they are exposed to, The least opposition discovered in them, or attempt to free themselves from their miserable state, is tion that craelty can invent; such as starving to death in the midst of plenty, in which state I have heard gentlemen say, they live in a cage from seven to nine days. Oh! horrid! Pray, sir, consider, is it for any moral evil that this part of our fellow men are thus extremely tormented? Can the stale and flimsy pretence, that Africans used to kill their cap-tives before we appeared to buy them, justify the shellish practice of the present day?—even though it should be granted, that that was the fate of some, for without all doubt, a much greater number are now yearly destroyed in the extra-wars occasioned by the demand for slaves. no exportation; and though individuals may make a good advance upon their stock, yet the riches are wholly got from ourselves—a trade which you well shame on the men whose harsh, exacting hand know, sir, is always extermed disadvantageous to The shocking noisome passages, as mentioned above, besides the self-murders they are drove to by despair, such as starving, or strangling themselves, wholly got from ourselves—a trade which you well know, sir, is always esteemed disadvantageous to a community. I take it to be the policy of a State to consult measures to have the greatest number of laborers, and those so interested in the welfare of the community, as to be always desirous and ready to support and defend it. But how contrary to all this is the relieve of suffering the invertible of a set of lattice of the relieve of suffering the invertible of a set of lattice of the relieve of suffering the invertible of a set of lattice of suffering the invertible of suffering the carried; the excessive labor to which the greatest part are drove, which we may well think vastly shortens their days: fer a slave of forty years is scarce worth owning. When you take all these you will be convinced that there are more lives lost

present practice of slavery commenced; and that the balance of misery is vastly increased against them; and all this by us Christians! them; and all this by us Christians!

Nor do I think that the scandalous vindication which some have had the effrontery to offer, will satisfy a lover of truth and justice, viz. that but for the slave-trade, the West-India islands could not be and the West-Indies, have experienced sensething of that, which is enough to make all those who set a that, which is enough to make all those who set a samong the Sacs and Winnebagoes: cultivated to such amazing profit. Let them sink then! Others have said, that if the slave trade was just value upon domestic security, to tremble. It has been objected, that their numbers are at present so inconsiderable, nothing of that can be feared. I prohibited, many gentlemen of immense fortunes must be ruined. Let them, and beg. It is more hon-

sideration, I doubt not, sir, but

so inconsiderable, nothing of that can be feared. I

if I suppose nine out of ten are carried to, and spend their days in the West-Indies and Southern colonies, where they live in companies, and not in private families.

A appears that the Foxes and winnebagoes had agreed to hunt on the same ground during the fall and the winter, some fifty or sixty miles west Dabuque, on the leads of the Wanbespinacon river. Two or three days after, a party of Sacs, headed by Pashapahoo, or Stabbing Chief, attacked the Winnebagoes, and killed 40 or 50. Two of the Sacs were killed. * Chamber's Dictionary observes, that it is frequent for a son to sell his father and mother; and parents their children, for a few bottles of brandy and a bar of iron.

orable to seek a support by begging than by theft, as every man does who lives by the forced labor and privation of the liberty of any of his fellow-creatures; and though many a palliative has been compounded by some, eran of the right reverend dergy, for the consciences of those who have been troubled in a serious hour; yet I believe they have been too moderate to think them sufficient cures for such malignary. But then they must be more alread with the control of the right reversed dergy, for the consciences of those who have been too moderate to think them sufficient cures for such malignary. But then they must be more alread with the constitution of the liberty of any of his fellow-creatures; and though many a palliative has been compounded by some, eran of the right reversed to the constitution of the liberty of any of his fellow-creatures; and though many a palliative has been compounded by some, eran of the right reversed dergy, for the consciences of those who have been too moderate to think this will be the case long?

I will remind you of another great evil to the community, consequent upon our having black slaves, when the constitution of the right reversed dergy, for the constitution of the constitution of the right reversed dergy. serious hour; yet I believe they have been too modest to think them sufficient cures for such malignant wounds. This leads me, sir, to address you as a christian, for such you appear to be: and pray how can this practice be reconciled with the great law of charity, so much applauded by all? viz. 'Do to others, as ye would that they should do to you.' I never found a man but was staggered at that short sentence, when applied to the present subject. I know, indeed, the great advantage it is pretended slaves receive, by house househ from a land of heathenish darkness is the faces for a living. This is so big with evils, that I shall not pretend to enlarge up-

when applied to the present subject. I know, indeed, the great advantage it is pretended slaves receive, by being brought from a land of heathenish darkness and idolatry, to a land highly favored with the light of the glorious gospel; and so blessed with the means of salvation. But let those that appease their consciences with this specious argument, consider first, that we are not to do evil that good may come of it: and further, what a very small † proportion of these poor transported slaves have the least chance of being benefitted by christianity. For I take it, and doubt not you join me, that it is no breach of charity to say, that all those Africans who are carried to our West-India islands, are carried from a land of ignorance and innocence to a land of glaring wickedness, where they have constant examples of every vice, and where they are likely to become seven-fold more the children of Satan, than when in their native country. their native country.

And as to those few who are called happy in being first idea which children have of slaves is, that they be said of the advantages which they receive, or the jugace, that whites are. are not entitled to the same tenderness, nor even improvement they make of it; for, from the best ob-servations that I have been able to make, (and I have long thought on the subject,) I do not believe there is the family, naturally influences their behavior to all one in ten of those who have had the best opporta-nity, that know any more of the christien religion, except the name, than their brethren now in Guinea; and of those who do something more than the head of those who do something more than the head by all. All writers upon the education of youth have then, how few have we reason to think are influnity, that know any more of the christian religion, except the name, than their brethren now in Guinea; as susceptible as possible, of kindness and compassion for their fellow creatures. I think the great Mr. Locke would not have them familiar to hurting any of the domestic animals, lest that heavenly spark, compassion, should be extinguished, or prevented growing into that flame, which is the light and glory of the human species. But I fear your patience is exhausted, and so conclude, as susceptible as possible, of ligion!

I shall next point you to a few passages of that Exod. 21. 16. 'He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death.' I know that the Jews in their

Sir, Your friend, and humble servant,

P. S. I here enclose a few lines, which I think If any man be found stealing any of his brethren, &c., then that thief shall die. But, even according to their explanation, they held that the thief was obliged must please you. They are taken from a Posm written by *James Grainger*, M. D., at St. Christopher's one of the English West India islands.

Yet, planter, let humanity prevail .-Perhaps thy negro, in his native land, Possost large fertile plains, and slaves, and herds; Perhaps whene'er he deigned to walk abroad, The richest silks, from where the Indus rolls, His limbs invested in their gorgeous pleats: Perhaps he wails his wife, his children, left in any respect, either as a nation or private person. Of this we can not have the least doubt, when we hear our Lord saying on the mount, 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, &c. that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven.' If this be scripture, or the word of God to mankind, and the en-Perhaps he wails his wife, his children, left To struggle with adversity: perhaps Fortune, in battle for his country fought, Gave him a captive to his deadliest foe: Perhaps incantious, in his native fields, (On pleasurable scenes his raind intent,) All as he wandered from the neighboring grove Fell ambush dragg'd him to the hated main.—

slaving a poor innocent people, in the method now practised, be consistent therewith, I acknowledge all Were they even sold for crimes; ye polished say Ye, to whom learning opes her amplest page! Ye, whom the knowledge of a living God Should lead to virtue! Are ye free from crimes Ah pity, then, these uninstructed swain And still let mercy soften the decrees Of rigid justice, with her lenient hand.

> Oh, did the tender muse possess the power Oh, did the tender muse possess the power Which monarchs have and monarchs oft abuse 'Twould be the fond ambition of her soul To quell tyrannic sway; knock off the chains Of heart-debasing slavery; give to man Of every color, and of every clime, Freedom, which stamps him image of his God. Then taws, Oppression's scourge, fair virtue's Offspring of wisdom! should impartial reign, To knit the whole in well-accorded strife: Servants, not slaves; of choice, and not compelled The Blacks'should cultivate the Cane-land Isles.'

From the Herald of Freedom The 'Fugitive From Justice!'

Vve extract the following beautiful and just trib te of England's muse to the peerless philanthropis and unrivalled orator, George Thompson, from a recent English paper—the Manchester Times. He is the same George Thompson that our Patriots and States men thought a suitable subject for their tar and fruthers, and their unmerchantable eggs, in 1835. He is now—having freed the British Wes

and frathers, and their unmerchantable eggs, in 1835. He is now—having freed the British West Indies from slavery, by his matchless eloquence before the noonle of the atomic of the property in British India. His speeches were never equalled in philanthrophy by the most distinguished labors of Wilberforce, or overmatch ed in flowing and enkindling power by the best days of the Burks and the Sheridans. Our ocracy was 'out of its sphere' altogether, when it thought to perform upon the wonderful stranger. Its leaders were under a most awkward mistake, God to dwell on the earth, to increase the heavy load of human woes? Can any who are concernded in this black, hellish business, pretend to the character of Christians?

I cannot conclude this part, without making the a cannot conclude this part, without making the following application to any one that ever purchased a slave. Can you lay your hand on your breast, and declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that you verily think, after the most mature consideration, that, in purchasing one of the human race as innobefore him with Heralds the shan. It is not ad ministered to him by her Majesty's Bench,—or by her trifling Majesty's self, but by the

snan. It is not ad ministered to him by her Majesty's freedom, you in no respect deviate from that rule laid down by Christ, Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them? If you can say thus, and think you shall be able to say so, when closing the scene of this life, and have no compunctions of conscience in your last moments, for having so far promoted and encouraged the slave taade, as to be a purchaser; if this is your sober thought, go on,—buy more—dip largely in the trade, for it is profitable—and blacken these fair northern climates. on,—buy more—dip largely in the trade, for it is profitable—and blacken these fair northern climates, as the West-Indies are black.

What I next propose, sir, is, to show that the slave trade is inconsistent with the interest of the Province; and I doubt not but that alone would be a sufficient and I doubt not but that alone would be a sufficient suf shining man.

support and defend it. But how contrary to all this is the policy of suffering the importation of a set of people, which at best puts again into the pockets of but a few men, and indulges the vanity and haughty tempers of a few more? Instead of being a defence and support of the commonwealth, are often its terror, and sometimes its destruction. For it must be constantly expected, that a slave will improve every opportunity to throw off his burden and imposition. New York, and most of the southern colonies and the West-Indies, have experienced semething of the support of the widow, while she clasps her boy. Shall murmur Jesus' name, and weep for joy?

B.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS. The Iown Sun, of 'It appears that the Foxes and Winnebagoes ha

From the Emancipator. Trial of the Amistad Africans. NEW HAVEN, January 7, 1840.

To the Committee on behalf of the Captured Africans:
On arriving here to-day, I found the U. S. District Court in session—Judge Judson. Jingua and about half-a-dozen more of his countrymen were in court, comfortably clad. Messrs. Staples, Baldwin court, comfortably clad. Messrs. Staples, Baldwin and Sedgwick were present as counsel for the libelled men; Gen. Isbam and Mr. Brainard, of New London, counsel for Lieut. Gedney, U. S. Navy; Governor Ellsworth, counsel for Capt. Green, one of libellants of Sag Harbor; Mr. Cleveland, of New London, counsel for two of the Spanish owners of property on board the schooner Amistad; and the U.S. Diesie Attack. . District Attorney, under direction of the Gov-ent of the U. S., counsel for the Spanish minisr. The court room was crowded. Mr. Cleveland presented a claim, on behalf of his

Mr. Cleveland presented a claim, on benait of his clients, praying that the goods might be given up on their giving bonds—the goods to be sold by order of court. The counsel for Lieut. Gedney moved the court to order the entire cargo sold for whom it might concern—disclaiming, however, any desire to have the Africans sold.

Also Covey as interpreter. He swore that at the time of their capture by Lieut. Gedney, a large number of them were on shore on Long Ishave the Africans sold.

The question was then argued whether the Africans might withdraw their plea to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the seizure was not in the territorial jurisdiction of the court. The court decided that they might, and put in any claim they Their counsel then put in a general answer, chose. Their counsel then put in a general answer, in which they claim that they are not property, and that this court has no jurisdiction over them as such. The Marshal and Deputy Marshal were then called upon to prove the value of the schooner and her car-go, exclusive of the Africans. The Amistad was valued at one thousand dollars, and the cargo at four

thousand dollars.

Charles Pratt's deposition was then offered by Mr. Baldwin. He is a native African, one of the crew of H. M. Brig Buzzard, which was lately in New York harbor, and a countryman, it is alleged, of the captured Africans. The deposition was rejected, among other reasons, on the ground that the parties

were not duly notified.

The deposition of Dr. Madden, British superintendent of liberated Africans at Havana, and who was recently in this country, was read. He states that he saw and conversed with the prisoners at the jail in this city—that he learned before he left Hatter than were Recal records that is recorded by the same that they were Recal records that is recorded by the same that the weak at the same that they were Recal records that is recorded by the same that the same at the same that the vana that they were Bozal negroes, that is, negroes recently brought into Havana—that they were brought there in violation of Spanish treaties and the laws of Spain, &c. The deposition was similar to that already published in the New York papers a month or two since. Exceptions were taken by the counsel for Lieut. Gedney and the U. S. attorney to some parts of Dr. Madden's deposition. The judge however was disposed, agreeably to the practice in our admirality courts, to allow much latitude with regard to the admission of testimony.

Mr. S. Haley, of New London, was sworn to tes-

Mr. S. Haley, of New London, was sworn to tes-tify respecting the admissions of Ruiz to him, soon after the arrival of the Amistad at that port. It was objected to by the U. S. Attorney, who said Ruiz and Montez had nothing to do now with the question -no one appeared as their counsel-and he appear-—no one appeared as their counset—and he appeared on the part of the Spanish minister. He was replied to by Baldwin and Staples. It might be asked by what right does the U. S. Attorney appear here at all? For all essential purposes he appears as counsel for Ruiz and Montez, although the government direct the U. S. Attorney to appear on behalf of the Spanish variantees a matter of executive. half of the Spanish minister as a matter of executive courtesy, and an excuse for supporting these Africans in case the question becomes a matter of State. And it may hereafter be discussed, what right the government has to the men for the purpose of giving them up, either as property or criminals. Gedney is wernment has to the most or criminals. Gedney is em up, either as property or criminals. Gedney is that before the court. He claims salvage on the Africans, as well as the vessel and cargo for the purpose of valuation, it is said, that is, that the amount of salvage may be increased. Ruiz and Montez are also claimants, and their admissions ought to be received in evidence. Gen. Isham inquired whether the declarations of Ruiz were to be received against the polyment of Godon 2. The U.S. Attracts comes the claim of Gedney? The U.S. Attorney comes here to preserve the faith of this Government inviolate—to see that the Africans are delivered to the Spanish authorities if they are slaves, and if they are have them sent to Africa, or elsewhere, state question. Ruiz and should it turn out to be a state question. Ruiz and Montez are before the court—no matter whether they have counsel or not-as libellants, and therefore their testimony cannot be disallowed. The court said, the claim of Ruiz and Montez appears to be before the court. They set up the right of property. Suppose they step aside, and the Spanish minister comes in—who for? For the owners, whoever they We take the declarations of Ruiz and cans, testified, in the main, to the same may be.

We take the declarations of property. The Montez as setting up claims of property. The Spanish minister appears here on behalf of the Spanish owners—aliens. He could not otherwise appear.

ther Haley testified that on board the U. S. Brig Mr. Haley testined that on board the U. S. Brig Washington he heard Ruiz, in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Janes, say that only one of the slaves could speak English, and he only a few words, which he must have learned on the coast of Africa; which he must have learned on the coast of Africa; that, with the exception of Antonio, the Captain's told him to ask Jingua how he came to be taken and boy, none of them could speak Spanish, as they sold. Covey asked him. Jingua replied that he were just from Africa. Ruiz stated that he supposed the two Spanish sailors who escaped in a boat were killed until he arrived in this country. Ruiz, he said spoke good English. Gen. Isham interrunt. I ed upon him for one pound. He had no other ne-

Mr. Dwight P. Janes, of New London, tertified that he went on board the Washington, and put several questions to Ruiz. Can they speak English? 'A few words.' Can they speak Spanish? 'Oh. no; they are just from Africa.' Ruiz said 48 or 70 them belonged to him, and 4 to Montez; that the whole number on board were 60, viz. 53 slaves, 5 captain and crew, and 2 passengers; that the captain are captain and crew, and 2 passengers. whole number on board were 60, viz. 53 slaves, 5 captain and crew, and 2 passengers; that the captain and cook were killed—the cabin boy was saved; that their said rising took place in the night, three or four days out; that some of the negroes were wounded; and he supposed those who died on board the Amistad, lost their lives in consequence of drinking salt water. Mr. J. stated the condition of the vessel and cargo on their being being the state. the vessel and cargo on their being brought into

New London.

James Covey underwent a long and interesting ca, of the Mendi tribe, was one of the crew of the Buzzard, and being subpœnaed by the U. States, was left here by that vessel. He was sold in Africa by a black man to a Spaniard, captured by an English captured by a left here by that vessel. He was sold in Africa by a black man to a Spaniard, captured by an English captured by a few set taken into Size and the slavery is not so bad a thing, after all. One man, a New England farmer (I blush to own the fact) declared that man of war, taken into Sierra Leone, where he went to school, learned to read and write, and speak the English language with considerable facility. He English language with considerable facility. He has acted as interpreter here. All the prisoners, but three, are from his country, Mendi, and speak his language. When he first went into prison here, they all talked to him, and appeared glad to see him, because he spoke the same language. They have because he spoke the same language. They have here in that region married a Southern should James that they all came from Africa to Havana.

They have Mendi names. Their names have mean-larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was no body in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that the larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that the larged that there was nobody in the world more larged that the told James that they all came from Africa to Havana. They have Mendi names. Their names have meaning. Kale means bone, &c. They speak of the same rivers, &c. that James knew in Africa. They all sailed from Lomboko, in Africa, to Havana. Has all sailed from Lomboko, in Africa, to Havana. Has talked with them, one by one, and they all say the same thing. James underwent a long and severe cross-examination, and acquitted himself very well. Professor Gibbs was sworn. The counsel for the

Spaniard and Spanish minister, and Lieut. Gedney, after inquiring what the counsel for the Africans expected to prove by this witness, and being informed that they expected to prove by Mr. Gibbs, who is an eminent linguist, that James and the Africans speak the same language, the Mendi dialect, &c., objected to his competency as a witness in the case. As

Trial of the Africans --- Further Proceedings. The following account of the proceedings of the ourt on Wednesday, the 8th inst. is from the Journal of Commerce.

On the second day of the trial, [Wednesday] Professor Gibbs was called to the stand, and testified that the great body of the prisoners speak the Mendi language, some knowledge of which he had acquired from Covey and Pratt, the two Africans from the Buzzard. He was proceeding with his testimony, when Judge Judson remarked that he eastfully convinced that the men were recently from Africa, and that it was unnecessary to take up time in establishing that fact.

In consequence of this avowal, the counsel for In consequence of this avowal, the counsel for

the Africans stated that they sh any of them for the purpose of proving that they had recently come from Africa, but to ascertain who

count them.' He gave the names of ten, and said count them. He gave the names of ten, and said he could not recollect the names of the others. They gave up to Captain Green two guns, one knife, and one hat. There were four other white men there with captain Green. Jingua told Captain Green he might take the vessel and keep it, if he would send them to Sierra Leone. His conversation with Capt. G. was carried on by the aid of Bernar, who could speak a little English. They had taken on board part of their supply of water, and wanted to go to Sierra Leone. They were three months coming from Africa to the Havana, where they were kept from Africa to the Havana, where they on shore ten nights. They were three and a months coming from Havana to this country.

The probably misunderstood the question.] The four children they met, for the first time, at Havana. All the rest came together from Africa, from a factory called the Lomboko. The girls and boys are of the Mendi tribe also.

groes time. Those who took him—four men—had a were and knives. Has three children in Africa. date one wife. Never said he had two wives. Count the number of days after leaving Havana fore the rising upon the vessel. Said they knew nothing about any other commander but Pepe, (Ru-iz.) The man who had charge of the schooner was iz.) The man who had charge of the schooner was killed. Then he and Pepe sailed the vessel. Witness told Pepe, after Ferrer was killed, to take good care of the cargo. They found a box below, which they broke up for fire wood. It contained money, a part of which they afterwards paid away for dogs, &c. They wrapped up the money in duck, and tied it around their bodies. They afterwards gave the rest of the money to the white men in the boat. They took some clothes ashore in a trunk. No money in the trunk. The brig fired a gun, and then they gave themselves up. Four came off from the Island in the schooner's boat and four in the brig's boat. They did not destroy things after taking the Island in the schooner's boat and four in the brig's boat. They did not destroy things after taking the schooner, but they got cold, and took some of the goods to make clothes of. Saw Pepe first at Havana at the prison. When they first landed there they were put in prison. Were not chained. Pepe came and felt of them. [Jingua here described how Pepe. felt of the Africans to ascertain if they were healthy and sound.] He then said 'fine,' that is, good, and that he would take them. The man who brought them from Africa was there with Pepe. They were chained coming from Africa to Havana, hands and feet. [Jingua here described the manner in which they were packed on board the slaver.] They were chained also on board the Amistad. Were kept short of provisions. They gave them 'half eat and half drink'—one plaintain and two potatoes—and the cook told them they were going to take them where they would eat them. The cook could not speak the Mendi language, but used some words that they could understand. Were beaten on board that they could understand. the schooner by one of the sailors. Pepe told the sailor to beat them. Pepe was present on shore. sailor to beat them. Pepe was present when they went on board the schooner a Four men were whipt by order of Pepe. No body struck witness, except the cook, who slapped him with a plantain. He was asked if it was in play Jingua said, very emphatically, 'oh no, no.' Pepe was present when the men were struck. When they had taken the schooner they put the Spaniards down in the hold and locked them down.

Fuliwa stated that Capt. Ferrer killed one of the Africans, Duevi by name, before the Africans killed him. The cook was killed first—was kill-

ed by Jingua with a stick, while lying in the boat Prof. Gibbs, Marshal Wilcox, and Mr. Geo. E Day, were examined relative to a conversation with Jingua, in which he was said to have admitted that he had himself sold slaves. Mr Wilcox stated, that soon after the arrival of Covey, (the interpreter,) he ing him, said, 'did you not know that he was edusated in Connecticut?' Mr. Baldwin quickly replied, 'he ought to have known better if he was educated in Connecticut.'

Mr. Dwight P. Janes, of New London, tertified

Mr. Dwight P. Janes, of New London, tertified said he came in a ship from Africa with 400 men Gen. Isham, interrupt- ed upon him for one pound.

which he could not pay.

The Court, without making any further progress,

adjourned till the following day

Pro-Slavery as it is.

There are multitudes of families in New England. who have sons or daughters, brothers or sisters, cousins, &c. at the South, whom Southern hospitality not so bad a thing, after all. One man, a New England farmer, (I blush to own the fact) declared that there were more slaves at the North than at the South! Still, it is not always that they succeed so well in blinding the eyes of their friends. Dr. happy than the slaves; and that she had a man-ser-yant, who was one of the most faithful creatures in the world—that he was so much attached to the family that he could not be hired to run away; and that she was as much attached to him as to her own children. She had unbounded confidence in him and would trust him with all she had. But one day ing his attachment to Massa's family, preferred lib erty to slavery; and thinking that many years faith the same language, the Mendi dialect, &c., objected to his competency as a witness in the case. After a long argument the Judge said he must take time to reflect upon the subject, and the court was adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

One of the gentlemen connected with the Divinity School here, who has assisted in instructing Jingua and his comrades, informs me that they have made satisfactory progress in their studies; the same gentlemen informed me, that some time ago he was accosted, at his own door, by a gentle color ord man, who presented him a paper, recommending him to the kindness of abolitionists, and inquiring that many years faithful service was worth something, picked up what the could lay his hands on, and made the best of his way to Her Majesty's land of liberty. The same gentleman informed me, that some time ago he was accosted, at his own door, by a gentle color ord man, who presented him a paper, recommending him to the kindness of abolitionists, and inquiring the road to a certain place, on his way to the Jingua and his comrades, informs me that they have made satisfactory progress in their studies; that they show, at least, as much eagerness to learn as white, people; that they wished the money given them by visitors should be expended for books, &c.; that most of their savage habits have been relinquished, and habits of civilized life acquired; that they appear to understand the reason of their detention in this country, and to be grateful for the sympathy manifested for them. Jingua, one stormy morning when the teacher did not come as usual to instruct them, assembled his comrades, and said he would pray with them and instruct them. He inquired also, on another occasion, 'If America gives them up, what will be done with them?' What a providential circumstance that these strangers should have been cast upon the shores of a free State, and brought to this city! Let us earnestly pray that they may not be given up to the tender mercies of the cruel, but be liberated and practice the principles of liberty.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

through a land of republican liberty, to a mountain cal government, to secure their liberty; and one of them, from the avaricious grasp of her oan father.

Our sensibilities are shocked, when we hear of the control of calling daughters in Our sensibilities are shocked, when we hear of the eastern custom of selling daughters in marriage but here, in this land of light and liberty, and in the led century, men calling themselves Christians, sell their own daughters for slaves, for the sake of said. The whole world cries out shame! shame on said compliance of the sake of said their own daughters are sout shame! shame of said their own daughters and civilized refinement. republican liberty and civilized refinement N. F. Cor. N. Y. Evangelist.

Res. F. E. Winglist

COMMUNICATIONS 'Is Saul also among the Prophetal'

FRIEND GARRISON: I attended the meeting held at the Marlboro Char

I attended the Chapter of the Cath ultimo, and was to I on Tuesday evening, the man, and was a little surprised to see that my much respected frien a little surprised to see that in, mach respected head Charles Tarpan, was called to preside on the see sion. I say surprised, because I did not know the that gentleman was ready to take the responsibility that gentleman was with an anti-slavery taccing The time was, within my recollection, when he we have been indignant at being thought capable of disgraceful an act as that of presiding over a meeting of incendiary abolitionists; when even the name abolition was so odious to bim, that the bare men of it was enough to throw him into a paroxysm of ng I was so much impressed with the unexpected plan nomenon, that my mind involuntarily recurred to the scenes of the past, and the following REMINICO came upon me with a great deal of freshness.

It was some time in that memorable year, when the spirit of mobocracy reigned in undisputed triumph; the city of New-York, and when neither the lin nor property of the hated abolitionists had any securi ty from the protection of law; and just after the he of Lewis Tappan had been broken open, and his fir niture destroyed and burnt in the street, that I changed to meet Mr. Charles Tappan in State-street. Sen conversation ensued between us, in the course of which I alluded to the persecutions which his brothers, Arthur and Lewis, were suffering in New-York and expressed my high admiration of their course and fortitude, and of their ardent devotion to the so cred cause of freedom. My remarks, to my great sar prise, immediately threw the gentleman in est excitement, and he broke forth into violent dent ciations of the foolish and imprudent conduct of his brothers; and declared that he was absolutely ashamed of them, ashamed to be called their brother, ashamed of the very name of Tappan, and that he would in ply to the legislature to have his name changed's that it was a universal stigma through the whole Union to bear the name of TAPPAN!!!! I was greatly astonished, yes, shocked at the uner-

pected burst of passion; but I answered in reply, that the day was coming when he would be more justly proud of being the brother of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, than of any other circumstance in his own him ry; and that the names of his proscribed brothers would go down to the latest posterity as the noblest of confessors in the holy cause of emancipation. We parted. A year or two after this event, Mr. Tappan visited Europe, on business. He went to the British me tropolis. While there, he had a desire to attend an mportant trial, which was to be held before one of the high courts of the realm, in order to hear Lord Brougham, I think, or some other illustrious personage. He repaired to the Hall of Justice; but, upon his arrival, found that it was already filled to our flowing, and that multitudes were compelled to away, unable to gain admittance. Mr. Tappan, boxever, with his characteristic enterprise and penerer ance, determined not to lose his object, without a straggle. He therefore forced himself up to the door of the whom he at once addressed, and told him that he was a stranger from America, and would be very much gratified if he could obtain a place where he could hear and witness the proceedings. The officer replied, that if he would give him his name, he would report him to the Sheriff, and ask his permission. 'My name, sir,' said the visiter, 'is Tappan.' 'Tappan?' uid the man in livery- are you ARTHUR TAPPAN, of New Vork ?' ' No.' eags the stranger, 'but I am Arther Tappan's brother.' The official hastened into the court, and, in a few minutes, returned with the compliments of his superior, and an invitation to walk in and take a seat by the court; and, clearing the way, by virtue of his effice, he conducted the gentleman for ward to the Bench, and introduced him to the Sherif, who, clad in his magnificent robes, received him with the greatest cordiality and politeness, and gave him a the proceedings of the occasion, witness the pomp and splendor attendant on the forms of English jurispredence, and listen to the eloquence of one of the great-

est orators of the age ! wonderfully different must ou felt in the city of London, from what he did in the sily of Boston a few months before! Truly, circumstant ces alter cases. My prophecy, that the time would come when 'he would be proud of being the brother of Arthur Tappan,' became history sooner than any man could have reasonably anticipated! There em be no mistake in these facts, as I had them from unquestionable authority. However, let us all rejoice at the blessed change which has been effected, and that the disgrace and infamy is, as we may hope, wiped of

forever. The meeting held at the Marlboro' was called by the Boston Eemale Anti-Slavery Society, and it was the Board of Direct ors of that Society which invited Mr. Tappan to preside.

Now, it has been said by some, that this society is favorable to the new organization, and that the new organization is the third edition of the 'American Union '-the 'Clerical Appeal' being the second. is also said, that the new society has, for its leading

and fundamental principle, 'hatred of Mr. Garrison. If all this be not true, and the Female Society would wish to be clear of any such imputations or suspiit was certainly unfortunate in its selection of a chair man on the occasion referred to; for no man, in our com munity so strongly personifies these 'three editions a the same work ' as Mr. Tappan. He was one of the prime movers of the American Union-one of its cers, I think; at any rate, was, as I know from partis observation, one of the most active members of the convention at which that splendid abortion was introduced into the world, under the paternity of a goodly number of Honorables, D. Ds. and L. L. Ds. B was very active in getting the proceedings of the Con vention published, carried them to the editor of the Courier, among others, and, as an inducement for him to publish them, well knowing the malignant hatrel that gentleman had of Mr. Garrison, told him the great ' object of the American Union was, to pul down

Garrison.' Precious, and honest confession After the Clerical Appeal came from the Vatican, it will be recollected that a new society was attempted to be got up. I have not now the list of officers of that still-born production, but have the impression that Mr. Tappan was among the number; at any rate, that he sympathized with the malcontents, I am quite

When the Massachusetts Abolition Society was ushered into being, with its President, and forty-one Vice-Presidents, Mr. Tappan was made Chairman of the Board of Managers. I presume he is found as at-tive and efficient a member of that body, as he was of the American Union.

Under all these circumstances, it is rather an interesting fact, that the Female Society should pitch upon Mr. T. for their chairman. It might be accided but I am sure it was unfortunate, unless they wish to identify themselves with the new organization; and that, I am certain, they cannot accomplish. The majority of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society have no sympathy with the new Society At the late elec-tion, the choice of President, Miss Parker, did not is dicate the state of feeling, in regard to the new association. A great many voted for Miss Parker, from a just respect for her services and character, and a mitural reluctance to discard, at once, an old and wellof the curre her re-clock ings of the there can b Iam awa I have deta foregoing sucht; but terest, as it signs of the In conclu spect for the

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Boston, Connec DEAR BRO yesterday (will recolle ly to deliber Slavery Pol males and interest man question and

Emancipate None were State, in fi circumstant would be m Of course the meeting Resolved all abolition carry their men, and a expedient, a anti-slavery considerable

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presented apparty. An ing, that ah con, if they litical party in name. such a hoo Wright, Jr. The whole the resoluti against a po yers and do ministers an and non-res deprecate al prise with p good ship A

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seeting of

slave, it is and peril blighting, c political pa Sprague of the State

Sprague a way and m One man minister of he could n for that res lution would convalsion and robber ported as not receive much less resolution slavery sor spring. T Slavery So The resolu

when the This has heart for I litical part and auti-with all th ists? You their true f olition in introducing The con Not one

tionists of To enn ate the gov Wright ar To keep consign to

. a. 28

IICATIONS.

og held at the Marlboro' Chap. , the 24th ultimo, and was not that my much respected friend, called to preside on the occa-because I did not know that dy to take the responsibility of th an anti-slavery meeting! ry recollection, when he we t being thought capable of a at of presiding over a meeting

w him into a paroxysm of rage sed with the unexpected phe d involuntarily recurred to the

persecutions which his broth-were suffering in New-York, h admiration of their course eir ardent devotion to the me My remarks, to my great sar and imprudent conduct of bir to have his name changed'!

igma through the whole Union hed, yes, shocked at the une but I answered in reply, that hen he would be more justly her of Arthur and Lewis To circumstance in his own his es of his proscribed brother latest posterity as the noblest y cause of omancipation. We fler this event, Mr. Tappan vishe had a desire to attend an was to be held before one of e realm, in order to hear Lord some other illustrious person-the Hall of Justice; but, upon it was already filled to over-titudes were compelled to go dmittance. Mr. Tappan, how eristic enterprise and perseverlose his object, without a strug ed himself up to the door of the rved an officer in attendance, essed, and told him that he we ica, and would be very much obtain a place where he could occedings. The officer replied him his name, he would report ask his permission. 'My name, is Tappan.' 'Tappan.' 'Tappan.'

inutes, returned with the comer, and an invitation to walk in court; and, clearing the way, d introduced him to the Sheriff ificent robes, received him with and politeness, and gave him a

ifferent must our friend have on, from what he did in the city s before! Truly, circumstance rophecy, that the time would be proud of being the brother ecame history sooner than any facts, as I had them from un-However, let us all rejoice at ch has been effected, and the y is, as we may hope, wiped off the Marlhoro' was called by

nti-Slavery Society, and it was of that Society which invited

d by some, that this society is rganization, and that the new ird edition of the America Appeal' being the second. It w society has, for its leading ple, 'hatred of Mr. Garrison.' and the Female Society would such imputations or suspicions, nate in its selection of a chairerred to: for no man, in our con onifies these 'three editions of Tappan. He was one of the merican Union-one of its offiite, was, as I know from partial most active members of the at splendid abortion was intronder the paternity of a goodly , D. Ds. and L. L. Ds. He ng the proceedings of the Con ied them to the editor of the and, as an inducement for him nowing the malignant hatred f Mr. Garrison, told him the erican Union was, to pul down nd honest confession!

at a new society was attempte not now the list of officers of on, but have the impression nong the number; at any rate, h the malcontents, I am quite

its President, and forty-one appan was made Chairman I presume he is found as ac-ber of that body, as he was of

natances, it is rather an interale Society should pitch upon nan. It might be accidental, fortunate, unless they wish to h the new organization; and cannot accomplish. The ma-ale Anti-Slavery Society bard ew Society At the late elec-dent, Miss Parker, did not inng, in regard to the new asser voted for Miss Parker, from a ices and character, and a nat-

hose name is associated, and ever will of the most interesting events in the markable epoch of the cause. If, in the course be current year, events should plainly show, that

of the gentleman to whom I have so often al-

He has done much good in the Temperance

and many other benevolent efforts, and I sin-

eye, and, by his zeal and devotedness, show him

AN OLD SCHOOL ABOLITIONIST.

HARTFORD, Jan. 9, 1840

factly the thrice-honored name of TAPPAN.

Connecticut not yet 'Crossed the Rubicon.'

The State Anti-Slavery Society of Connecticut m

lay (8th inst.) according to adjournment You

lect this was a special meeting, called main-

eliberate and act on the question of an Anti-

ex Political Party. All persons present were i

to take seats. About one hundred delegates

and females, were present. There was much

manifested. Must the holy cause of abolitic

ed on to the arena of party politics? was the

on anxiously asked and discussed by all. Much

said in private about the course pursued by the

the character of this heaven-born enterpris

me were present, as delegates, from out of the

Of course, the first business was that which called

seeing together. Two resolutions were intro

Resolved. That we recognize it to be the duty

desired, that recognize the elective franchise, to whell principles to the polls and vote for such and such only, as are in favor of impartial jus-

solved. That we earnestly deprecate the organ

no of an anti-slavery political party, as unuscise, in-dical, and wholly unnecessary to the success of the slavery enterprise; and, if sanctioned by any aderable portion of the abolitionists, will, in our

retard, if not destroy, the present anti-slave

All seemed to be agreed. My objection is

an as a true abolitionist or christian, who would

an abolitionist wherever he goes, whether t

lls, into the church, into the army, into the pul-

to the navy, into Congress, or into the count

or whatever he might deem it his duty to be

er respects,-a politician, a clergyman, a law

ctor, christian or pagan, Jew or Mahometar

true christian, a man must be an abolitionist

if an abolitionist in one place, he will be in all

ensiderable debate was had on the second res

The reasons why the resolutions should

They were given, clearly, distinctly,

and why the abolitionists of Counceticut should

out against an abolition political party, were

An attempt was made to do away the force of

reasons. An ablo and ingenious argument was

ated against the resolution, in favor of such a

if they did but know it '-that an anti-slavery po

al party was already formed, in fact, though n

right, Jr. The question was taken by rising whole assembly of members arose in favor o

represented. The leading and veteran abol

usts of the State were present, and were strongly ust a political party. Whigs and democrats, law-

and doctors, farmers, mechanics and merchants.

hon-resistants-all stood shoulder to shoulder to

party politics. They would not su destiny of the slave into the hands of political

ate all connexion of this holy, religious enter-

tes and ambitious office-bunters : nor thrust the

ship Abolition upon the boisterous and danger-

shoals of ambition, deception, and knavery.

so you see Connecticut abolitionism bas not

of party politics, to be wrecked on the rocks

sed the Rubicon;' and, if I may judge from this

sing of the old and weather-beaten friends of the

se, it is determined not to cross the Rubicon

peril the holy cause of human rights in the

ting, crushing embrace of a corrupt, ambitious

Another resolution was brought before the meet

Resolved, That duty to God, to the slaveholder of the slave, demands of abolitionists that they some forecast and support no man as a christian inster, who is a slaveholder, who apologizes for avery, or who refuses to bear his testimony against

ague of Hartford, Rev. Mr. Brewer, Chaplain of State Prison, ABBY KELLY, and others. Br.

ague and others, who opposed the resolution,

sed it because they said it was denunciatory,

e, irrelevant, would irritate the clergy, close

and meddling with what did not belong to us.

ter of Christ-annointed and sent of God : vet

ald never hear him preach again, if he voted

man said he believed his minister was a tr

that resolution! I am aware that such a reso

n weuld throw the church and ministry into

robbers and their apologists be received and sup-

fled as christian ministers? If abolitionists will

ch less as ministers of Christ. I hope such

lation will be brought before every local anti-

ng. Then let it be done by the American Anti

resolution was under debate till a late hour,

This has been a glorious meeting. There was on

an for human rights in the meeting, so far as a po

heal party is concerned. Will not the 'political

ith all their might' with the Connecticut abolition 13: You might have seen 'non-resistants under

heir true flag ' in this meeting-i. e. the flag of ab

tion in an abolition meeting, entirely opposed to

reducing non-resistance into anti-slavery meetings

The confounded woman question' was forgotter one word was said about it. The true abolitists of this State are determined to allow free

ion of conscience, thought and speech to all human

eings, without regard to sex.
'To canoble the national politics,' and to divert

the government, seems to be the object of Elizu

right and the Massachusetts Abolition Society. keep women in their appropriate sphere '-

tign to oblivion, the confounded woman question

e crush non-resistance, and leave it hors du com

to compel mon-resistants to come out under

ms to be the real object of the Massachu-

ir true flag and revolutionize the national poli-

bists from the cause of the slave-to regener-

auti-woman's rights party ' take hold and ' work

sa the meeting adjourned sine die.

ettelve such men as leg slators and magistrates,

sions. But how long will adulterers, thiever

earls against the cause, was going out of the

An attempt was made to convince the meet-

But Connecticut was not to be caught by

ook, even though thrown out by Eliza

tion, with one exception. The State was

it is not strong enough. I would not recognize

fire of or against the change; a happy

Yours, truly,

Restor, Jan. 1, 1840.

Parker is a friend of the new organization, and lection is to be considered an index of the feelof the society in relation to that organization, a he no doubt that she will fail of being chos the abolitionists of this State will not go for an an- had the call for their meeting been a little different ailed, and the remarks I have made, in the ti-slavery political party. NEITHER WILL THEY GIVE I should not have been there, &c. &c. ing communication, are of no very great mo-THEIR MONEY TO SUSTAIN A PAPER OR A SOCIETY A. A. Phelps rose to explain: He said, in become THAT IS AIMING TO FORM SUCH A PARTY. I hope but I thought they might possess some little inas indicating the progress of our cause, and the the American Society and the conductors of the Emancipator will consider this. It is not too late aclusion, I would say, that I have a sincere

to retrace their steps.

Yours, for CHRISTIAN ABOLITIONISM, H C. WRIGHT.

Another Act of the Drama.

LEICESTER, 11th mo. 25th, 1839.

RESPECTED FRIEND GARRISON: We had another act of the politico, clerico, aboli tion drama performed in Brinley Hall at Worcester on the 21st inst. in which the Rev. Messrs. C. T. Torrey, A. A. Phelps, and George Allen, were the principal performers. Its object was, the organization of a County Abolition Society for South Worcester. A report of a constitution, drafted by a ittee appointed at the Millbury meeting, was taken up for discussion; the several articles of which were adopted, I believe, without discussion, until an article was read, providing that the constitution the liberty to inquire, if there was not a discrepancy between this article and the last one which had good disposition, who had made n een adopted, which provided that the business of the society should be transacted in meetings constituted of the officers of the society, and such gentlemen as might be present as delegates from auxiliary societies. This inquiry elicited a little discussion, in the course of which it was distinctly stated by C. T. Torrey, that 'it was designed, in the formallowed to rote;' that it was intended to be a purely and I thought, if we had time and the disposition representative body, &c. &c. The result was, that debate the matter fully, we should find there was eq age and country as this, of which none of the mem- Merrill, rose also, and said if my charges were true tion. 3d. The constitution of meetings. This last was found to be an important objection in the old sovote! Effectual measures had been taken in the or- church, coase to meddle with other people's business [We omit in this connection a part of our corres ndent's report of a speech which was little else han a repetition of what has been said by the friends

of the new organization a hundred times over.]-Ed. He stated that when in the N. E. Convention of 1838, Mr. Johnson introduced the resolution, inviting omen to enrol their names, he (that is, Mr. Johnon) and others knew what they were about-(is not that strange?)-that when this resolution was acted upon, he, the said Phelps, was out upon a committee; that he was informed of its adoption by Professor Smyth, of Maine, who proposed to immed ly move a reconsideration of the vote, to which he objected! That when, afterwards, a woman made a speech, and was appointed upon a committee, h vished the measure had been resisted from the outset: that he did not know as the said speech was made at the suggestion of a man, but Mr. Johnson spoke

to Miss Kelly, and she soon made a speech,* &c. &c When he had finished, I remarked, in substance that he had given us a tolerably fair exposition of the matter; although he had not informed us, that when tice being given of a lecture to be delivered by one proceedings of its last meeting, I herewith enclose for of the Grimkes, a woman inquired, whether it was expected men would attend; and upon being answer-tor, a brief statement, abridged from a full and accurthe negative, she said she did not see why her husband might not attend as well as those men who the entire proceedings of the afternoon of Jan. 8th, were sitting in the gallery-upon which it was concluded men might attend; that, of the causes for division, it seemed the first was the woman question; (here I was interrupted by A. A. Phelps, who said he did not give that as the first or the principal reason ;)-that I minuted and numbered his reasons as he gave them, and this reason stood numbered one upon my minutes; that as we had the official reasons, the last meeting, an attempt was made to lay them on it was not worth while to dispute about unofficial ones; that the manifesto of the Executive Committee of the Abolition Society gave, as the first cause of the division, the woman's rights question-or the question whether, as a matter of right, females should exercise all the social, political and religious rights, discharge all the corresponding duties, and be subject to all the connected liabilities attached to them, equally with the other sex.' I here charged, distinctly and emphatically, that wheresoever or by whomso ever a charge was made against the old society, of in troducing such a question, the charge was false : that the question was simply, and only, whether women might be members of anti-slavery societies; that, to prove the charge was false, I would quote from the address of the Executive Committee of the American Society, to which their society was auxiliary, that the vote of the society, being grounded on the phraseology of its constitution, cannot be justly re garded as committing the society in favor of any con troverted principle respecting the equal rights of women to participate in public affairs.' I asserted that the American Society was committed as fully and as the American Society was committed as may and as far upon this question as the Massachusetts Society; and, therefore, if they were honest in their course, they must get the vote of the American Society upon this question reversed, or else they must play the same game over with it, which they had played with the Massachusetts Society—that, as they had misstated the question at issue, they were false in their premises, and were therefore probably incorrect in all their gentire considence in the integrand to give it our cordial supery society in the land, and passed before next Society. This is beginning at the right end.

Slavery ranks: that, in this case, it would not be a

this woman question was not dropped, whoever

lived to see a year would see a division in the Anti-

Il was informed after the meeting, that I said Tor-rers instead of Townes; this was a slip of the tongue, for which I ask the gentleman's pardon.

More than sixty thousand persons are registered on the books of the twelve municipalities of Paris, as in

its Abelition Society; and to carry these objects, would be the cream and flower of the abelitionistsabolitionists must be diverted from their true and holy the great mass of THE CLERGY would seecde; nominonists must be alverted to a state of the great mass of 1111. The great mass of 1111 were all that be then went on to tell how many clergyment repentance. But, in this adjourned meeting, no alwere abolitionists, and what a less they would be to ions were made to these things, except in a letter the cause :- (I was here interrupted by calls for my from Nathaniel Colver. He was the only one that authority, which I declined giving then, but state *sifted in non-resistance—as an agent of the Massa-phy willingness to do it upon a proper occasion; tule chusetts Abolition Society was the only one that 'sift-on which the Rev. C. T. Torrey roundly asserted ed it into the other meeting. You may be sure, that that he believed the whole story was false;) that

> ing auxiliary to the American Society, it was only for a year, upon trial-that they did not consider the pol icy of that society upon the woman question settle by a vote last spring, because that vote was carried by the Massachusetts delegation; (I here interrupted him with the inquiry, if a majority of the delgation from a majority of the States represented die not vote in the affirmative, which I stated to be the fact;) that they hoped and expected to get that vote reversed, and that if they should not succeed, The proposed to act upon the same principle with regard to the American Society, that they had with the Mas sachusetts Society. I He did not doubt but Mr. Stanton said something, out of which my story was made; but he thought there must be some mis-

take about it, &c. Rev. George Allen rose. 'The great and compre hensive reason for the division is, see could not live together.' He then spoke of 'Mr. Garrison's packed majority, under his thumb,' and of 'Mr. Garrison might be amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. I here took advised a young man to marry a young woman ligion, in preference to a vixen who was a church member, 'because,' said the Doctor, 'the grace of

God may live where you and I can't,' &c. &c. As here were reasons assigned, essentially different from the official reasons, I thought it a proper opport tunity to observe, which I did, that it had been al leged that the reasons which had been published to tion of a State Society, that members should not be the world for the division were not the true reasons the article was amended, so as to read, 'by a vote of siderable cause for such an allegation;' this brough two-thirds of the officers and delegates present; there- up C. T. Torrey, who pounced upon me in his Mill by settling the question conclusively, that members bury style: 'It was a dastardly insinuation; and an of the society are not allowed to vote! I thought it person who would make it, ought not to be consider-very strange, when it was proposed to deprive feed a respectable man; it should not produce any feelmale members of a society of the right of voting; ings against him, except pity,' &c. &c. When h out that a society should be formed in such a voting sat down, I rose, and the chairman, Rev. Joseph A bers should be allowed to vote, passes my compre- he thought that was not the proper time and place to hension. I think those, if any such there be, who have paid their ten dollars each for a life-member-place would be more suitable. When he sat down, I ship in the new State Society, will find they have said, I wished to state, as one of my reasons for such paid rather dear for their privilege of whistling: for a 'dastardly insinuation,' the fact that I had been in I do not perceive that membership confers any other formed by the chairman of the meeting, at which the right or privilege upon them, except a copy of the new society was organized, that 'the reasons which The constitution was had been published to the world were not the reason animously adopted, and officers chosen, after which which influenced him,' and that he informed me resolutions were introduced by the business commit- further, that he did not know as they would be willtee, the first of which called up Amos A. Phelps ing to publish his reasons.' This brought out a few to explain the causes of the separation from the old words from C. T. Torrey, and here this part of the society. The principal of these causes, he said, were subject dropped. The only other thing in the prothree: 1st. The woman question. 2nd. Political ac- ceedings, which I thought worthy of notice, was a assertion of the Rev. Luther Lee, that 'it is the busi ness of the church to manufacture public sentiment ciety, as every body was allowed to come in and If this be true, must we, who do not belong to any ganization of the new society to remedy this defi-ciency!

A resolution was adopted, that churches ought to cease holding fellowship with slaveholders, and to make that determination as widely known as posble : that, I think, is about as bad as Garrise

and will make some of the rotten timber crumble. It is worthy of particular remark, that, instead neeting the charge which I made against them, o having started the question in dispute, they under took 'to shift the issue,' leaving the charge to refut or take care of itself. I should like to be favored with room in the Liberator to make a few remarks upon this matter of shifting the issue. Respectfully thy friend,

"I do not wish to try characterers for veracity wit

Rev C. T. Torrey where I am known; if Henry B Stanton will deny having said what I have alleged he did, he shall be farnished with my authority. We have neither time nor room to make an ents on the above .- ED. LIB.

Boston Female A. S. Society.

MR. GARRISON: As those who are interested in the welfare of the Boston Female A. S. Society may like to know ate report of 17 closely written reporter's pages, being

1840. The minutes of the October meeting, stating Mi Parker to have been elected at a previous meeting, were read-the yeas and nays upon them denied by her, though called for not only by one fifth but by 62 against 72. On the appearance of evidence to prove that the records were falsified, to sustain the frauds of the table; which, being unsuccessful, a motion for adjournment was thereupon immediately made and d clared to be sustained. This was extensively and per severingly doubted, and at length denied on the spot but no counting or mode of certifying was permitted The election of officers, therefore, yet remains unde-

I am yours respectfully, MARIA W. CHAPMAN.

Annisquam (Gloucester) Anti-Slavery Society At the annual meeting of this Society, held or Monday evening, the 30th of December, the follow ing, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopt

Resolved, That the powers and faculties possessed by man, clearly evince that he was made to be free and therefore slavery violates the manifest design of God in the creation of man. Resolved, That it is sheer hypocrisy for this nation

representation to hald the doctrine, that all men are cre-ated free and equal, and endowed with certain inal-icable rights; while it deprives three millions of the people of freedom, and authorizes one portion of ou-citizens to trample the rights of the other portion in

the dust.
Resolved, That those are but poorly entitled to the

and were therefore probably incorrect in all their conclusions deduced from them; that the other reasons given were only make-weights,—thrown in to sup-

port their case; that, to prove that this was the fact, I would state that, not long after the New England Convention of 1838, Henry B. Stanton said, 'that, if cause of abolition to be paramount in importance to any of the party questions of the day.

JAMES DAVIS, Jr. Sec'ru.

Slavery ranks; that, in this case, it would not be a few Fitches and Townest only who would secede—it

"What a matter for grave presentation in a meeting called to promote the emancipation of millions in bonds! "Mr. Johnson spoke to Miss Kelly [!] and she soon made a speech. [!!] We are sorry to deprive Mr. Phelps of the poor foundation on which a charge of such rast importance is based; but the story is entirely destitute of truth. The speech of Miss Kelly (a very good one, by the way,) was as unexpected to him us it was to Mr Phelps. Mr. J., at the time alluded to, was on the platform, engaged in his duties as Secretary, and did not even know that Miss Kelly was in the house. O "the confounded woman question!"—J.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1840.

The week with other matters, to pay much attention to the preparation of our present number.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is at hand! It will be held in this city on Wednesday next, and will probably occupy two or three days. Never were the true-hearted, uncompromising friends of our sacred enterprise under such special obligations to be in personal attendance on the occasion, as at the present time. Much, very much will depend upon its deliberations, and the spirit which shall be manifested by those who may participate in the same. Let there be a strong gathering of the 'tried and true'—of emancipated, enfranchised spirits—of storm-proof, veteran men and women—of young and old, rich and poor—and especially of they commany of the Commonwealth. Every auxiliary society should see to it that is fully and truly represented.

All Right in Connecticut!

By the letter of our correspondent in another column, it will be seen, that the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society has registered its testimony, in a very emphatical manner, against the project for an anti-slavery political party. Since the letter of bro. Wright was in type, we have received a slip from the office of them for the organization of 26,000 more conscripts.

very political party. Since the letter of bro. Wright was in type, we have received a slip from the office of the Charter Oak, containing the official record of the proceedings. The substance of the whole being emhodied in the communication referred to we do not deem it necessary to copy from the Secretary's account more than the following paragraphs:

More than one hundred delegates, from various parts of the State, were enrolled by the Committee appoint of that purpose. None of the gentlemen invited by the Committee of Arrangements from neighboring States were present. Remarks were made, during the discussion of the several resolutions before the Society, by Messrs. Tyler and Collins of Hartford, Benson of Brooklyn, Williams and H. Cowles of Farmington, Pearl of Hampton, Copeland and Hawes of Hartford, Coe of Brooklyn, M Kee of Manchester, Scranton of Burlington, A. Hawley of Farmington, Searns of Tolland, Lyman of Middletown, Williams of Hartford, Hotchkiss of Prospect, Terry of Plymouth, Sprague of Hartford, Hudson and Gillette of Bloomfield, Brews and Strong of Wethersfield, Canfield of Hartford, H.

Hartford, Hudson and Gillette of Bloomtield, Brewer and Strong of Wethersfield, Canfield of Hartford, H. C. Wright and Miss A. Kelley of Massachusetts.

The harmonious action of the Society on all the resolutions passed at this session will, it it believed, encourage the true friends of the slave, and give a new impulse to the cause of immediate emancipation to the cause of impulse to the cause throughout our land.

S. S. COWLES, Sec'ry.

CHARLES TAPPAN. We are very much obliged to our highly respected correspondent, 'An Old School tionist,' for his instructive and timely reminiscences respecting the pro-slavery, colonization, American Union, new organization course of this gentleman. We shall take occasion to address a letter to Mr. Tappan, in another number.

The Amistad Africans Released!

The accounts of the Emancipator and Journal Commerce, which will be found in the preceding page, bring the report of the trial down to Wednesday evening. Since these articles were in type, the joyful intelligence has been received that the prisoners, with one exception, ARE ALL SET AT LIBERTY; or, rather, are to be delivered to the Executive and sent home to Africa. This is indeed glorious news, which humanity, and cause the haughty and bloody-minded tyrants of the South, to gnash their teeth for rage!

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the opinon of Judge Judson, from our friend Lewis Tappan. It shall appear next week.

Several poetical effusions are on file for an eary insertion. The reply of Adin Ballou to Henry Grew will be given next week. A long and interesting letter from Gerrit Smith

n the subject of political action, appears in the last Emancipator, which we shall transfer to our column as soon as convenient, with some annotations of our own. We think that, as a whole, it serves rather to confuse than to enlighten, and is lacking in clearness of vision and precision of language.

The Thanksgiving Discourse of our bro. Charles nmons, on our last page, will be found to contain some valuable thoughts

THE VOICE OF WOMAN. A female friend at Salem writes us a highly encouraging letter. Though intended for our private perusal, we take the liberty to quote

a few passages:—

'We feel more of pity than anger for those who have been trying to injure that which they cannot destroy, by setting up a new organization, to bring into collision the friends of the slave. But He whose prerogative it is to know the intrinsic worth of all, has reuked their vain ambition.

Referring to an anti-slavery meeting which was held in the Baptist church in Salem, a few years since, she

On that memorable occasion, Messrs. Grosvenor and Phelps, and others, invited the co-operation of the ladies, assuring them that the anti-slavery cause could not flourish without their aid. And, to enforce his argument, A. A. Phelps brandished about in the sacred desk, the slave-driver's whip, such as had 'lacerated the back of woman!' As in duty bound, we obeyed the commands of our anti-slavery lords, and forthwith woman was in the contest, encouraging and sustaining faint-hearted man, by soliciting funds, and circulating petitions, and opening her mouth for the dumb. And for this sho has been accused of 'leaving her appropriate sphere to become an Amazon.' Now if Salem women 'have outraged propriety, and made themselves obnoxious to the judicious of both sexes,' by doing what they could for the redemption of the slave, their sins rest on the heads of those, who, in consideration, perhaps, of the perversity of our natures, opened On that memorable occasion, Messrs. Grosveno ation, perhaps, of the perversity of our natures, opened wide the gate, lest we should leap over the stile!"

A very good retort. This reminiscence is not without its point.

We have read with much pleasure an Address delivered at Concord, Mass. in October last, before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, at their annual Cattle Show-by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. Its style is clear and sparkling, its spirit of examination free and independent, its estimate of the profes sion of agriculture very exalted, but none too much so. It contains many fine passages, some of which we shall extract in future numbers.

Agriculture, under God, is a creator. She speaks, and it is done. She stretches her mighty wand over the earth, and countless beautiful and glorious forms rise at her bidding. She casts the seed into Agriculture, under God, is a creator. She speaks, and it is done. She stretches her mighty wand over the earth, and countless beautiful and glorious forms rise at her bidding. She casts the seed into the ground; perhaps it is the least of seeds; but see how soon it becomes a tree, and its branches are glittering and pendant with fruit. What marking miracles does she work before our eyes? With what a boundless profusion does she compensate the labors of industry and skill! What marvellous products does she pour out, in fifties, in hundreds, in thousands! The product of a single grain of wheat in a single season, was ascertained to be 21,100 ears, measuring three pecks and three quarters of grain, and producing no less than 576,840 kernels. What instrument secondary to the Almighty agent is a cree ator like agriculture; and what is all the real, substantial, useful wealth of the community but its products? The agriculture of a country is the great

the town-house in Cambridgeport on Tuesday next.

A large number, we hope, will attend.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The Moniteur publishes two ordinances: one them for the organization of 26,000 more conscripts; the other, which opens a credit of nineteen millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand francs, for the extraordinary expenses of the war department during 1840. Algiers has already cost five hundred millions of francs, and innumerable deaths among the sol-

The accounts of losses sustained declare them

labors, and the condition of their services.

TURKEY. 'The most important fact in European politics is, unquestionably, the grant of a charter by the Sultan Abdul Medjid, to his people, with imposing ceremonials, in presence of the dignitaries of the Empire, the foreign ambassadors, and the clite of the Turkish nation. I can scarcely contemplate an event of more stupendous import to the peace of Europe, and to the civilization of an immense territory under Musulman sway, than an imporial ediet which secures the lives and liberties of myriads of our fellow creatures subjected, hitherto, to no law but the caprice of merciles and rapacious pachas—which guarantees the people against all future exactions—which inflicts the punishment of death on all ulemas or dignitaries, however exalted their rank, who may be guilty of its infraction—which confines military conscription and the duration of which confines military conscription and the duration of the service within the wholesome limits of Europea the service within the wholesome limits of European governments, and which decrees the appointment of legislative assemblies, civil and military, for the purpose of carrying out these great objects in all their details. Instead of pachas, prefects are to be appointed, thus separating the civil government from the command of the troop.

We have seen the announcement of no fact which

We have seen the announcement of no fact which has struck us as more remarkable than the above, furnished by the European correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser. 'The Turk has been ENCAMPED in Europe for four centuries.' His business was war—his spirit, savage fanaticism. Ignorant, resisting, improvement, the slave of fatalism, every thing combined to keep him stationary; and he seemed as incapable of European civilization, as our unhappy Indians. Pressed upon by the nations around—the avalanche of Russian power ready to crush his empire—he seeks strength in the elevation of his people, and gives them freedom for his own security!—Who dreamed of this—and after this, who can doubt the final triumph of civilization and liberty over the whole world?

'Truth, crushed to the earth, will rise again The eternal day of God is hers ;

But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshippers. —N. Y. Whig

DOMESTIC.

MASS. LEGISLATURE. There is nothing in the pro-Mass, Legislature. There is nothing in the proceedings of this body the past week, which is worthy of record, except the election of the following persons to fill the vacancies in the Senate. In Suffolk, Isaac Harris and Geo. Morey were chosen. In Middlesex, Sidney Willard and T. J. Greenwood In Franklin, Geo. T. Davis. In Plymouth, Jared Whitman. And in Worcester, Thos. P. Hastings, Sam'l Wood, Benj. Estabrook, Nath'l Wood, Jedediah Marcy, Charles Libbey and John Spurr.

Congress. The proceedings of this body for the ast week are exceedingaly unimportant.

MARCUS MORTON ELECTED GOVERNOR. The co mittee of the Legislature to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, reported on Monday to the Senate, that Judge Morton is elected Governor

Morton, Everett,

Whole number, 102,066 Necessary to a choice, 51,034. Judge Morton ha exactly that number, and is elected.

NEW MILITIA ORGANIZATION. The report of the Secretary of War recommends a new organization of the Militia, on the following basis, viz. Divide the United States into eight military districts; in each district have an active Militia force of 12,500 men and district have an active Militia force of 12,500 men and an equal number of reserve; making 25,000 to each district, or 200,000 in the whole country. These men are to be thoroughly drilled, and to continue in the service eight years, viz., four in active service, and four in the reserve. At the expiration of the eight years they are to be exempt from military duty, except in case of invasion or imminent peril. One fourth of the active Militia are each year to pass into the reserve, (their place being supplied with new recruits,) and one fourth of the reserve to retire from the service. These men are all to receive a certain rate of compensation, which is to be fixed by law, as well as the number of days duty in ordinary times, the manner of enrolment, &c. The 200,000 men to be embodied as National Guards, according to this plan, will comprise about one seventh of the whole number of milita in the country. The remaining six-sevenths, or 1,200,000, will have no military duty to perform, and will only require to be 'enrolled and mustered at long and stated intervals.'—Journal of Commerce.

THE TARIFF. On the 1st inst., a further reduction The Tariff. On the 1st inst., a further reduction of duties took place on all articles on which the duties exceed 20 per cent. on the value. The reduction is 1-10th of such excess, as it existed on the 2nd of March, 1832. On the 1st of January, 1834, 1-10th of such excess was taken off; 1-10th on the 1st of Jan. 1836; 1-10th on the 1st of Jan. 1836; 1-10th on the 1st of Jan. 1838; and now another 1-10th is to be taken off; making 4-10ths in all. On the 1st of Jan. 1842, 3-10ths are to come off; and the remaining 3-10ths on the 1st of July in the same year; after which date, no article of imports, according to the existing laws, will bear a higher duty than 20 per cent. ad valorem.—Journal of Commerce.

stantial, useful wealth of the community but its products? The agriculture of a country is the great source of its riches, and the right arm of its power.

Meeting at Cambridgeport.

The amount of imports and exports of the United States in six successive years, ending 30th September last. The amount of imports during the Middlesex Co. Society, which is to be held at the town-house in Cambridgeport on Tuesday next.

The amount of imports during the past year has surprised every one; being greater than in any former year except the great speculation year, 1836. On the other hand, the amount of exports has been greater than in any former year, except 1835 and 1836.

Lyschaura, Dec. 28, 1839. This morning, about declock, two boats, having on board 75 kegs of powder, were blown up by the ignition of the powder, to every instance TP PAY THE POSTAGE. (1) killing four persons and maining one.

TTEMS.

Mr. Billings, a member of the House of Representatives from Goshen, was so anxious to be on hand at the election of a Speaker, that he travelled most of the distance to Williamsburg on snow shoes, drawing his trunk on a sled! We may safely put him down among the working members.—Boston Times.

RUSSIA AND THE CIRCASSIANS. Extract of a letter rom Odessa, 4th Nov., given by the Commerce :-We have just received intelligence from Anapa and Trifis that the Circassians have completely defeated the Russian cavalry along the whole line of the Sundja, and on the plains of Alazan, occasioning a loss of 3,600 men, and several superior officers of distinguished merit. Only a few scattered remnasts saved themselves by flying to Soukoum Kale, Anapa, and other fortified places.

The reported death of Mrs. Decatur is contradicted

THE BORDER WAR between Missouri and Iowa, has ended in smoke as suddenly as it begun. Both parties, after more than a quantum suff, of hectoring, bullying, &c. have agreed, like sensible men, to suspend all beligerent demonstrations—the forces on both sides have been disbanded—and the matters in dispute are referred to Congress for adjustment. This is the latest news from the 'seat of war.'—Mer. Jour.

The last estimate made of the value of the materiel of the French navy, gave a result of 509,170,000

The expenditures of the Federal Government for the past year amount to \$35,660,000—and there was a balance in the Treasury last January of two and a half millions. Now only a million and a half.

MARRIAGES.

On the morning of the first of January, by Rev. Theo. S. Wright, Rev. Charles B. Ray, of New York Theo. S. Wright, Rev. Charles B. Ray, of New York

Geo.

JOur esteemed brother Ray 'goes with the South,' so far as to take a Georgia lady for his wife, but we are positively assured that she has no cotton bales, and that her influence will not have the least tendency to draw away her bushaud from his abolition

integrity.—Ed. Euges.]
In Plymouth, by the Rev. Dr. Kendalf, Alan C. Spooner, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Susan L. Harlow.
In Concord, N. H. Rev. Parker Pillsbury of Loudon
to Miss Sarah Sargeant of the former place.

DEATHS.

At his residence in Livingston, Co., N. Y. Dec. 27, Col. William Fitzhugh, aged 79, father in-law of Gerrit Smith. He was originally from Maryland, was a patriot of the Washington school, a soldier in the war of independence, a licettenant of dragoons at the siege of Yorktown, and nid de camp of Gen. Fish of Maryland. He was an early settler in the valley of the Genesce, where he laid a foundation of affluence for a large family, that survives ond mourns the loss of an affectionate and venerable parent.

In Gardner, Jan. I, Mary Lynd, aged nine months, daughter of Kev. Sumner Lincoln.

NOTICES

To the Liberator Subscribers. The undersigned give notice, that they shall, with the next Liberator, send a bill to every subscriber, who

is indebted for one year, or more.

The first Liberator published in March, we shall commence the publication of a list of the names of subscribers who shall then be delinquent for fifteen

months and upwards. FRANCIS JACKSON, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LORING, WILLIAM BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY,

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

SETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston on the fourth WEDNESDAY in January next, (22d.) commencing at 100 clock, and probably continuing through that and the subsequent day. Auxiliary societies are reminded of the importance of their being fully represented on that interesting occasion; and a cordial in vitation to be present is extended to all who approve of the principles and measures of the Society.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.

Wh. Leon Garrison.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society will be held at the Town Hall in Cambridge-port, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

M.
Anti-Slavery Societies are requested to be fully represented; and all persons who adopt our principles, and approve of the measures of the society, are cordially invited to be present.

HARRIS COWDRY, Secretary

ADELPHIC UNION LECTURES.

GEO. S. HILLARD, Esq. will lecture at the Smith School Room on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21st. To e at 7 o'cloc JOHN T. HILTON, President WM. C. Nell, Secretary.

MAINE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Maine Anti-Slavery Society will hold its fifth annual meeting at the Old South Church in Hallowell, on Thursday and Friday, 6th & 7th days of February next.—at 10 o'clock, A. M. STEPHEN SEWALL, Recording Sec'y.

THE CULTURE OF THE BEET. BEET SUGAR:

BY DAVID LEE CHILD This work is the result of the observations, study and experience of three years. The first half of this period was passed in the Beet Sugar Factories of France, Germany and Belgium; and the last half in establishing an experimental factory, and making sugar at Northampton, Massachusetts.

It is designed to embrace all that is needful to enlighten the judgment and direct the measures of

lighten the judgment and direct the measures of American farmers, in relation to this new branch of rural economy.

The work is divided and arranged as follows.

1. Species and Varieties; 2. Uses of the beet; 3. The white Silesian or Sugar Beet; 4. Climate; 5. Soil; 6. Rotation; 7. Tillage and Manure; 8. Sowing; 9. Weeding; 10. Digging; 11. Keeping; 12. Raising seed; 13. Produce and Expense of the Culture.

Part II.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

1. Cleaning; 2. Grating; 3. Pressing; 4. Defecation, or 1st Clarification; 5. Filtration; 6. Evaporation or Concentration; 7. Second Filtration; 8. Second Concentration; 9. Third Filtration; 10. Boiling; 11. Filling; 12. The Curing Room; 13. Reboiling of Molasses; 14. Revivification of animal Charcoal; 15. Mancfacture of animal Charcoal; 16. Miscellaneous Observations; 17. The Dombaste or Maccrating System; 18. Expense of the Manufacture; 19. Manufacture of Beet Sugar at Northampton, Mass. and the System of Dessication; 20. Divers processes and Machines; 21. The Small and Farm manufacture of Beet Sugar.

Part III.

HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF THE BUSINESS.

This part contains the history of the Origin and Progress of the Art of making Sugar from the Beet; its present state in France, Beigium, Germany, Russia, Prussia and Anstris; and a comparison of the expense and advantages of the Cane and Beet Cultures, and of their respective products.

The book contains drawings and descriptions of valuable agricultural implements adapted to other crops as well as to the Sugar Beet: also of the apparatus and arrangement of a Beet Sugar work-shop; a description of various new methods and machines: and a Plan and estimate of the expense of a small Farm Factory. Plain and practical instructions are given for the chemical operations necessary to the clarification of the juice and scraps of Beets.

APPENDIX.

Testimonials of the quality of the sugar manufactured by the author, at Northunpton. Among these is an extract from the Report of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, awarding to the author a silver medal. They observe, 'The crude or raw sugar is well made and of good grain. The refined shows that this article can be made of as good quality as sugar from the cane.'

Also an extract from the Premium list of the Massachusetts.

Also an extract from the came.

Also an extract from the Premium list of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, with the award of their Premium of \$1000 to 'the Northampton Best Sugar Company' for the author's sugar.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 25 Cornhill, Baston.

DLUMB K --- NO. s.

out shame! shame on such civilized refinement. N. E.

mong the Prophetal'

to biso, that the bare mention

hat memorable year, when the gned in andisputed triumph in and when neither the lives flaw; and just after the ! been broken open, and his fur ent in the street, that I chanced

w the gentleman into the great-broke forth into violent denunthat he was absolutely ashamed called their brother, ashamed appean, and that he would ap-

you ARTHUR TAPPAN, of New he official hastened into the

occasion, witness the pump and the forms of English jurispru-

ppeal came from the Vatican,

setts Abolition Society was

POETRY.

From the North Star. THE SLAVEHOLDER'S ADDRESS TO THE NORTH STAR.

Star of the North! Thou art not bigger Than is the diamond in my ring : Yet, every black, star-gazing nigger Looks at thee, as at some great thing Yes, gazes at thee, till the lazy And thankless rascal is half crazy

Some Quaker rascal must have told 'em, That, if they take their flight tow'rd thee, They'll get where 'massa' cannot hold 'em, And therefore to the North they flee. Fools! to be led off, where they can't earn Their living, by thy lying lantern.

Thou'rt a cold water star, I reckon, Altho' 1've never seen thee, vet, When to the bath thy sisters becken, Get e'en thy golden sandals wet; Nor in the wave have known thee dip. In our hot nights, thy finger's tip.

If thou would'st, nightly, leave the pole To enjoy a regular ablution In the North Sea, or Symmes' hole, Our ' Patriarchal Institution,' From which thou givest many a ransom, Would, doubtless, give thee something hands

Altho' thou art a cold water star, As I have said (I think) already, Thou'rt hailed by many a tipsy tar,
Who loves thee, just because thou'rt steady,
And holdest the candle for the rover When he is more than ' half seas over. But while Ham's seed, our land to bless, 'Increase and multiply ' like rabbits, We like thee, Yankee star, the less For thy bright eye and steady habits. Pray waltz with Venus, Star of Love,

Or take a bout with reeling Jove! Thou art an abolition star, And to my wench will be of use, if her Dark eye should find thee, ere the car Of our true old slave-catcher, ' Lucifer, Son of the morning,' upward rolls And with its light puts out the pole's.

On our field-hands thou lookest, too-A sort of nightly overseer-Can'st find no other work to do? I tell thee thou'rt not wanted here : So, pray, shine only on the oceans, Thou number one of ' Northern notice

Yes, northern notions-northern lights ! As George Fox hated holy water, So hate I all that Rogers writes, Or Weld-that married Grimke's daughter. So hate I all those northern curses, From Birney's prose to Whittier's verses ' Put out that light!' exclaimed the Moor, (I think they called his name Othello,) When opening his wife's chamber door To cut her throat-the noble fellow ! Noblest of all the nigger nation! File leader in Amalgamation !

Put out the light !'-and so say I. Could 'I quench thee, thou flaming ministe No longer in the northern sky, Should burn thy beacon fire so sinister. North Star! thy light's unwelcome-very-We'll vote thee, 'an incendiary ! And to the Northern States we'll write,

And tell them not to let thee shine, (Excepting of a cloudy night) Anywhere south of Dixon's line: If beyond that thou shine an inch, We'll have thee up before Judge Lynch :--And when, thou Abolition Star,

Who preachest Freedom in all weathers, Thou hast got on thy coat of tar, And, over that, a cloak of feathers, That thou art 'fixed' none will deny. If there's a fixed star in the sky. Pocotalico, South Carolina

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. GEORGIA AND MAINE.

We noticed in our last number the proposal of Gov Gilmer of Georgia to declare all citizens of Maine who may come within the jurisdiction of the former state on board of any vessel, as officers, owners or crew, felons, seeking to commit the crime of 'stealing slaves from their owners.' A writer in the last Maine Adpaetry to His Excellency, a few stanzas of which we copy as a sample of the 'Down East' spirit in view of this worse than Algerine proposal.

Seize, if thou durst, a single tar Of all that bold and fearless race That drive their quivering keels afar Through every sea; and dauntless chase The spouting whale beneath the pole; Or strike the sperm, where surf-wave hide The coral reefs, that break the roll Of wide Pacific's treacherous tide.

The generous hearts of all that clan Would beat in unison to hear! Each lamber-craft and fisher-man For Georgia's sandy coast would steer; Our hardy tars together heave Their anchors from the ice-girt bay : Their keels the fretting surf would cleave, That piles their bows with frozen spray.

Off Newfoundland each fishing smack Would spread its stiffened canvass wide And southward urge its watery track, Till southern skies smile on the tide. West Indian isles, the sea's high ways Their rescuing squadrons forth would pour, Till Yankee sails fleck Georgia's bays, And masts in forests line ker shore

Thou did'st not hear the steady tramp Of men upon the crisping snow, When late the war note called to camp To face upon our lines the foe !-Our hardy yeomanry, or know How 'neath each thick pea-jacket beat A heart that burned with generous glow

The mob-invader's force to meet. Thou didst not hear the martial fife Pipe louder than the cold wind's wail, Or bugle note that called to strife, Where all but iron hearts might quail. Thou didst not hear the drum's tap break Upon the forest's stillness far, Or volleying musketry awake

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'Mid winter's gloom the voice of was Go, spend thy threats upon the slaves, That cower beneath thy nod ! Or vent thy rage on wind and waves That snatched thy victims from thy rod

Hold, if theu wilt, the stricken race ound hand and foot in bondage's chain, But make not us the blood-hounds base To hunt the rescued back again ; Preserve thy system, slavery, Within its proper dark domain :

Stretch not its sway across the sea; It has no force dozen here in Maine. A NORTHERNER

States thrive or wither, as moons wax or wane, P'en as His will and His decrees ordain : While honor, virtue, piety, bear sway, They flourish ; and as these decline, decay ; In just resentment of His injured laws, He pours contempt on them and on their car

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator Thanksgiving Discourse, Preached at Scituate, Plymouth county, Massach setts, November 28, 1839.

BY CHARLES SIMMONS.

PSALM 47: 7. God is the King of all the earth: sing ye praise

Since God is our Creator and Preserver, it is his right and duty to establish and to maintain a univer-sal government over his creatures. Dependent crea-tures need to be under law and government. Their usefulness, improvement and happiness require a good and sufficient government—one that comprises a complete rule of duty and guide to happiness. Such a government God has established over all his rational creatures. Hence said the Psalmist, 'God is the King of all the earth: sing ye praises with un-derstanding'. derstanding.'
These words teach us, that

We are bound to give thanks to God for his uni

I propose in this discourse, I. To show why we are bound to give thanks to

God for his moral government;

to God for his moral government, is, because it is perfectly true. All human governments have incor-

2. We are bound to give thanks to God for his moral government, because it is perfectly just and righteous. His authority over us is rightful authority; and has nothing in it of the nature of usurpation. His right and claim to our services and obetteen this right and claim to our services and obetteen this observation, for we read, 'The law of

tion. His right and claim to our services and opedience are unquestionable.

It is impossible to conceive a more valid claim, than the claims of his government. And, besides, all his requirements are the perfection of righteousness. It is right that we should love the Lord our the statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the Lord are purple bor as ourselves, which is the substance of the law and the prophets. It is reasonable that we do to others as we could wish to have them do to us' we can conceive of nothing in more exact harmony.

We can conceive of nothing in more exact harmony the remainder of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes: the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: Moreover, by them is thy servant warned: and in keeping them there is great reward.

The law of God is the fountain of light, and a luminary suited to remove the darkness and igno-We can conceive of nothing in more exact harmony with the dictates of conscience, than the precepts of the divine law. Though some have represented the true and obvious penalty of this law as unjust, it is because they have not appreciated its infinite authority, and the real sinfulness of the transgressions of its holy precepts. It cannot be shown that the law of God in any respects condemns the innohing the condemns the innohing and the real is to the moral world, what the sun is to the natural world, what the sun is to the natural world. the law of God in any respects condemns the inno-cent, justifies the guilty, or threatens more pain than sin deserves. It cannot be made to appear, that God has required any exercises of selfishness or ma-law law of God given no law to us. The law of God is to the moral world, what the sun is to the natur-al world. Wherever this law has been rejected by nations, 'darkness has covered the earth, and gross darkness the people.' But where it has been obeycent, justifies the gailty, or threatened to appear, that sin deserves. It cannot be made to appear, that God has required any exercises of selfishness or malevolence, or forbidden any exercises of true benevolence. His law is not chargeable with any positive dorn negative defects, for it enjoins a proper regard to all the rights of God, and rights of his creatures, with a penalty threatened to every act of disobewith a penalty threatened to every act of dis with a penalty threatened to every act of disobe-dience according to its evil nature and tendency. Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? Can any person detect the least partiality in the govern-ment of God? Though he makes many both natur-al and moral differences in his creatures, it cannot be shown that he has made one of these without a

and truth, Kaeping mercy for unousand, at will by iniquity, and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty.' All the precepts, threatenings and acts of God's government are holy; they all exert a holy influence; and have a proper respect to the interests of holiness. Even the way of pardon and salvation through Christ, displays of pardon and salvation through Christ, displays are conspicuously than holiness. The most impressive views of the evil of sin, and of God's hard of it, will forever be obtained from the cross.

4. We are bound to give thanks to God for his moral government, because it is better adapted to de-

moral government, because it is better adapted to de-ter from crime than any other. It secures a free and full pardon for all offences, except one—openly and wantonly reproaching and deriding the character and work of the Holy Spirit. The terms of pardon are perfectly reasonable, practicable and delightful, consisting in turning from sin to holiness, or from unrighteousness to righteousness. It involves a higher reward for obedience than any other authorities can offer; for the peace, and happiness promised the obedient is a greater present good than any other happiness—and it is to be eternal, and ever increasing, without the least alloy. Says an aportle, 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hat entered the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them who love him. It also threatens ter evils to the disobedient and incorrigible than any other government can threaten, even 'everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power.' By David God says, 'The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the 'The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God.' And by his servant John he also says, 'But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremonger and sorcerers, and idolaters and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death.' It threatens such evils as 'the vengeance of eternal fire will cause 'weeping, wailing and gnashing of to tell each other our faults; to reprove, ad teeth, where their worm dieth not, and their fire not quenched '-and as 'everlasting burnings.' It threatens the 'visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children unto the third and fourth generation. In various ways, through natural law, and by providential visitation, is 'the wrath of God revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.

The various and terrible evils threatened to particular transgressions have been and are actually visitwicked in a manner adapted to excite their strongest fears. Witness the general deluge the flames of Sodom—the plagues of Egypt—the destruction of the nations of Canaan—of Ninescription and nations of antiquity, whose overthrow by divine judgments is a standing and most solemn warning against vice and wickedness. Witness the warning and most solemn warning are solemn warning and wickedness. ments that have fallen on many modern nations, states, families and individuals for their wickedness, states, families and individuals for their wickedness, ble to answer every purpose of a perfect role of du-God has also framed the natural laws of his king-ty. No human laws are so plain; no human in-

perfectly and preeminently adapted to excite the highest hopes and expectations for holy obedience, and the greatest fear and dread for disobedience, and the greatest fear and dread for disobedience. There are no human promises like the promises of God—no human threatenings like the terrors of the Lord. The new local state of the lord state of the lord. The new local state of the lord. The new local state of the lord state of There are no numan promises have the terrors of God—no human threatenings like 'the terrors of the Lord.' The moral government of God holds out an immeasurably greater encouragement to rightean immeasurably greater encouragement to righte-ousness, and discouragement to sin, than any other scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitan immeasurably greater encouragement to righteousness, and discouragement to sin, than any other
government can do. Have we not peculiar reasons
to praise God for establishing and maintaining a
government, which holds out the most powerful
motives conceivable to encourage universal righteousness, and to restrain and dissuade them from all
output

Salvation, in case, in spiration of God, and is profitactive is given by inspiration of God, and is profitactive in given by inspiration of God, and is given

5. They are bound to give thanks to God for his moral government, because it is perfectly and immu-tably consistent. It is fated to error to run crooked, but the government of God is free from error. Its are all laid in that wisdom which no subent light and experience can charge with folly. The complete harmony of the law of God with uself, with the light of nature, with self-evident truth and right, and with every man's conscience in the sight of God, is one of its most conspicuous features,

The spirit and temper enjoined in the divine law, under every dispensation of God's government, is one spirit; and no change in modes and forms, or measures, is ever enjoined without good and sufficient reasons. It is otherwise with human governments, which are so liable to change, that human interests are always in jeopardy. Is, it not a matter of great joy and praise, that God and his government are the same 'yesterday, to-day and forever.'

6. We are bound to give thanks to God for his

are the same 'yesterday, to-day and forever.'

6. We are bound to give thanks to God for his government, because it is perfectly benevolent in its design and in all its tendencies. Human governdesign and in all its tendencies. Human govern-ments have frequently been wielded by 'the basest of men.' The aspirants after civil offices have commonly made it manifest that their real motives were corrupt and deceitful; and their public influence corrupt and deceitful; and their public influence has commonly been adapted to spread corruption through the nations. How many have waded to the throne through blood and carnage, and when established in their dominion, have given the reigns to the basest passions of human nature. The court of kings and judges has commonly been replete with moral carnates. moral corruption.

But God assumed his government over his crea-

But God assumed his government over his creatures with the most benevolent design and intentions. Well knowing our need of a wise, efficient and righteous government; and his own complete right and qualifications to govern; he took the throne of the universe, and gave law to all his rational creatures, for his own glory, and for their present and everlasting good. He knew that all our substantial interests required him to be 'the God for his moral government;

II. To show how we ought to manifest such thanks.

1. One reason why we are bound to give thanks to God for his moral government, is, because it is patience, for bearance, and trials involved in the beneville true. All however recovered the statement of the statem They fail through ignorance of facts, or from disregard to truth.

Since popular sentiment and favor elevate the officers of State, they are commonly, like the world at large, wanting in truth and integrity. Hence, human legislation and jurisprudence are often replete with deceit and falsehood. Not so with the government of God, who is a God of truth, that cannot lie. The principles of his government are all founded in imperishable, immutable truth. It is perfectly safe to trust in his promises and statements. In view of the deceit and falsehood which so tarnish all human systems of government, we have reason to be thankful that there is one government, we have reason to be thankful that there is one government, we have reason to be thankful that there is one government, and confide. perity and happiness be the immediate consequence
The moral government of God has the stronger

ness, beauty and happiness. There can be no mis-take in this observation, for we read, 'The law of

be shown that he has made one of these without a good and sufficient reason, or that he has invaded one of our rights in the administration of his government. Have we not great reason for thankfulness, that God has established and executes a government over us and all others, so perfectly righteous in its principles, and characterized by such complete integrity, honesty and justice?

3. We are bound to give thanks to God for his moral government, because it is perfectly holy. There is nothing in it of the nature of intrigue, deceir or bribery. 'The law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good.' And God thus revealed himself to Moses. 'The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, Kaeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty.' All the precepts, threatenings and acts of God's government are holy; they

Provider, Benefactor, Redeemer, Sanctifier, and Governor, are clearly enjoined. The divine statutes reveal all the relations between God and man, and the obligations which result from them. It is impossible to mention any duty we owe to God, which is not taught us in his statutes. This will be ad-

Equally evident is it, that the law of God enjoin every duty we owe our fellow creatures. It enjoins the duties of husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, masters and servants, rulers and subjects, rich and poor, high and low, young and old, and of all other human relations and ons, whether the relations and conditions are right, proper, and desirable, or not. It enjoins the duties of love and good will towards all mankind; of compassion towards the miserable; of sympathy with the afflicted and sorrowful; of mercy, patience, forbearance and forgiveness towards the unkind and forbearance and forgiveness towards the maintain evil; of patience under injuries; and of self-denial, meekness, honesty, and universal righteousness. It forbids all abuse of others, such as killing, robbery, forbids all abuse of others, such as kining, rootery, oppression, adultery, uncleanness, lasciviousness, stealing, lying, coveting, hatred, variance emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, envyings, drunkenness, revellings, extortions, partiality, and whatever ness, revellings, extortions, partiality, and whatever is an invasion of human rights. We are required warn and entreat the guilty; to encourage the up right; to instruct the ignorant; to give alms to the right; to instruct the ignorant; to give aims to the poor; and in short, to exercise and manifest on all occasions that disinterested and impartial love and benevoleuce which commends itself to 'every man's conscience in the sight of God.' If any person is desirous of pleasing and glorifying God, of being useful to mankind, or of securing and promoting his own true honor, dignity, safety and happiness, he will find all the proper and needful directions in the divine statutes. They even enjoin the particular duties we owe the animal creation. By precepts lar duties we owe the animal creation. By precept and requirements, by historical relations and de ns, by promises and threatenings, through

other creatures.

The law of God is sufficiently plain and intelligidom, so as to make the way of the transgressor hard, and the ways of wisdom pleasantness and peace.

Every feature of the moral government of God is who take counsel of God. The law of God, there-

I am

II. To show how we ought to manifest our thanks and gratitude to God for his moral government over us. Not by preparing a sumptuous feast which is injurious to health, and a waste of the bounties of providence. This is a gross perversion of the true design of thanksgiving day. Not by laughter, merriment, and dancing, or any other sporting and variant children to the murd much doubt,—if they amusement, for this is serving the devil, and not giving thanks to God.

1. One way in which we ought to manifest our thanks way from him, it was and see their familie and not raise a hand; consistency, by thus children to the murd much doubt,—if they are to be punish. The Lord save wive guided christians.

thanks to God for his government over us, is by choosing him for our 'only potentate,' and his statutes for our only rule of duty. We ought to make a public and fearless profession of perfect al legiance to his government, and let the world know that we choose God for our only Lawgiver, Soveeign and Judge, and his law for our only rule of faith and practice. Such a profession as this, if sincerely made, is honorable to God, and a most solemn duty we owe to him. Such a public avouchment of the Lord as his only Governor, and such a profession of allegiance to him, Joshua made when he said, 'As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.'

The way some people patronize papers is a sin. They receive it for two, three or four years, without naving for it. Then the editor, through the post-

2. We ought to manifest our gratitude to God for his government over us, by yielding a perfect and continual obedience to his law. This is the most it appear that we heartily rejoice to have him reign over us. There is no other decisive way to manifest our gratitude to God for his government only to be loyal subjects of that government. When persons walk with God and in his law, they make it ap pear that their professions of gratitude and joy that God reigns over them, are not hypocrisy, and that

3. We ought to manifest our thanks to God for his perfect government over us, by renouncing allegiance to all other systems and forms of Government which usurp and invade the rights and prerogatives of God over us; which involve principles, policy and measures contrary to the divine precepts; and obeying which would involve any disobedience to God. This renunciation would of consequence include all those kinds and forms of human government, which God has not expressly authorised, and enjoined. It would doubtless include all those despotic govern-ments, which boldly invade both divine and human rights. It would embrace those codes of law which enjoin, countenance or uphold slavery, war and fight ing, sabbath profanation, or any other obvious vices It would include such constitutions as do not con tain the name of God, nor any recognition of his per fect authority over us. We cannot serve two differ ent masters. If we would be loyal subjects to th divine government, we must renounce allegiance to all others of a different nature, polity, and tendency. For we read, 'Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and him only shalt thou serve.' 'No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. 'Ye cannot serve God and mammon.' 'Call no man your father upon the earth for one is your Father which is in heaven.' We have also apostolic example in favor of renouncing allegiance to that government which is contrary to God's. 'Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard. 4. We ought to manifest our thanks to God for

4. We ought to maniest our manks to God for his government over his creatures, by refusing to lord it over God's heritage; and by declining to ac-cept and fill those offices of authority and govern-ment, which belong to God only. When solicited to such offices, we ought to imitate the example of Gideon, who said, 'I will not rule over you, neither shall my son rule over you: The Lord shall rule over shall my son rule over you: The Lord shall rule over you.' When thus tempted, we ought sternly to obey Christ, who said, 'The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors. But ye shall not be so: but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger, and he that is chief, as he that doth serve.' 'Be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. Neither he we called musters: for one is your Master. Neither be ye called masters; for one is your Mas-ter, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant.

hall be your servant.

5. We ought to manifest our thanks to God for hi government, by persuading all others to reglect and renounce allegiance to all governments founded in usurpation, injustice, and disobedience to the divine precepts, and to take the law of God for their only rule of duty. True gratitude to God for his favors, will lead us to desire and labor that others also may enjoy them, and join in praising, honoring and glo-rifying God. If we have no ardent desire that oth-ers may become loyal subjects to their rightful Lord and Sovereign, and escape from the oppression of un-just governments and domination, we are destitute of all true charity, gratitude and thankfulness. I will add, that we ought to manifest our thanks

to God for his perfect government over us, by ex-posing, reproving and rebuking those who usurp his prerogatives to govern, and who lord it over men's persons and consciences, to the dishonor of God, and the injury of mankind. There is nothing which norable to God, and injurious to man is more dishonorable to God, and injurious to man, than corrupt and oppressive governments. They assume divine prerogatives, claim divine rights, and exercise their pretended rights in works of injustice and cruelty. Those who frame or administer such governments, occupy the places of influence, and spread moral corruption and misery far and wide. Such hypocrisy and wickedness ought to be exposed and rebuked, and will be by all who are the loyal and grateful subjects of God's profest and university. al and grateful subjects of God's perfect and universal government. They will ardently desire that the world may be emancipated from all tryanny, oppression and slavery, and be brought into the glorious liberty of the sons and servants of God.

I will now make a brief application of this subject.

If the have such peculiar reasons for gratingle

that will be a happy day when the progress of the gospel shall have supplanted all other governments, and brought the world completely under the perfect and universal government of God. The people of God are now awaking to a sense of the usurpation, wickedness and miseries involved in all the present forms of human government, and are beginning to pray with godly sincerity, 'Thy kingdom come.' pray with godly sincerity, 'Thy kingdom come.'
And their prayers will sooner or later be answered;
for the following prophecy of Daniel is hastening to
its accomplishment. 'In the days of these kings its accomplishment. 'In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever.' Speaking of this time, Zechariah also prophesied And the Lord shall be king of all the earth: in that day shall there be one Lord, and his name one. By Ezekiel God foretold the return of his people Is By Ezekiel God foretold the return of his people Israel in these words. 'And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; And David [that is, Christ] my servant shall be king over them; and they shall all have one shepherd: They shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes. And my servant David shall be their prince forever.' When these divine predictions shall be fulfilled, and the world comes both theoretically and practically under a Theorems. The provious and practically under a Theocracy, then the glorious tendency and effects of universal obedience to the moral law and government of God will be experienced, in the predicted millennium.

2. If we have such decisive reasons to praise God

for his moral government, we have equal occasion for thanksgiving in view of the perfection, and of the rich and various blessings of his providential government.

* This inference, which goes at some length into the sual topics of a thanksgiving discourse, we omit.—Ed. The Non-Resistants.

The Non-Resistants—a class of Religionists which has sprung up within a few years—hold sturdily and zealously to the very letter of that direction which Jesus gave to his disciples, when he said to them, 'Resist not evil.' They adopt this as a univerthein, Meast not evil.' They adopt his as a univer-sal rule of action, in all cases, of security or danger. Jesus Christ, they say, never resisted evil. When he was reviled, he reviled not again. When scourg-ed or beaten, he submitted like a lamb, and resisted at. His disciples, too, they affirm, never resisted al—or if any one of them did, as in the case of eter, when he smote the servant and cut off his Peter, when he smote the servant and cut off his ear, he was expressly rebuked by the author of Christianity. The doctrines of retaliation, therefore, under all circumstances, they eschew, as foreign to the religion of the Prince of Peace. Any resistance of evil—the rendering like for like—is, in their estimation retaliation, and therefore they maintain it to be unlawful to resist evil in any forms. tain it to be unlawful to resist evil in any forms. They even go so far as to say that if a robber were to They even go so far as to say that if a robber were to meet them in the highway and demand their money, it would be their duty to give it up, rather than to resist the blow which otherwise might level them with the earth. Nay more—they tell us, that if a man were to offer to set fire to their houses, or a murderer were to enter their families to slaughter their wives and their children,—if they could not all run away from him, it would be their duty to look on and see their families murdered before their eyes, and not raise a hand to disable the murderer's arm. Whether, in such a case, they would prove their consistency, by thus abandoning their wives and to green, and not raise a hand to disable the murderer's arm.

'The way some people patronize papers is a sin. They receive it for two, three or four years, without paying for it. Then the editor, through the postmaster, receives the heart-cheering intelligence that Mr. A. B. refuses to take his paper any longer, and that it 'lies dead in the office.' Well, he has that Mr. A. B. retuses to take his paper any longer, and that it 'lies dead in the office.' Well, he has the consolation of knowing that one bad subscriber is gone. Another, 'Mr. C. D. who receives his paper at this office, has removed from these parts; you had better stop his paper.' Pity he forgot to send us five dollars before he started. Yet another send us free doctors before he started. Let another—
Your paper sent to E. F., is not taken out of this
office. Reason, deceased. Hope he has gone to
Heaven,—forgive him the debt. Thus goes the business of patronizing papers to death. Thus, we
have no doubt, died at premature age, the Conference and Family Recorder, with its four thousand patrons and upwards. What wonder if its ghost should haunt the bed chambers of some of those friends who have killed it with their kindness.

The moral of all this is, 'let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.' The Pittsburgh

Conference Journal yet stands, we think, but unless it gets something more to stand on, ere long, it will go the way of all the earth.'

ELOQUENT EXTRACT-EDUCATION.-We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion that there is to be education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerfully upon the poor man's cottage as upon the rich man's palace! Have not the cottager's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure fra grance, melody and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the prance, melody and beauty of invariant nature, as the pale sons of kings? Or is it in the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a base birth, so that the poor man's child knows with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb.

It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. It bears no mark of high relative the property of t

or low—rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time of place or rank or circumstances. It asks but freedom It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble pries to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble— poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow-chandler's stimulate its vigor. And the poor tailow-chandlers son, that sits up all night to read the books which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is common, not an inferior, no as the school for poor men's chiaren, but as the light and air is common. It ought to be the best school; and in all good works the beginning is one half.—Who does not know the value to the commu-nity of the plentiful supply of the pure element of wa-ter? And infinitely more than this is the common drinks, and it is refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory .- Bishop Doane.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.-The cause of Tem-THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The cause of Temperance continues to progress. According to the Annual Report of the Temperance Union, from 15-000, to 20,000 people in Massachusetts have, within the last year, signed the pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors. In New-York city, more than 10,000. In Philadelphia, more than 4,000. The New Seamen's Temperance Society reports 200 captains and 2000 seamen as regular and consistent members. The amount of domestic spirits interpretations. captains and 2000 seamen as reginar and consistent members. The amount of domestic spirits inspected at the public office in New-York in 1838, was but little more than half as great as that inspected in 1837. In the same year there was a decrease in imported spirits of 25 per cent. Of 1200 distilleries once in operation in the State of New-York, not 200 now remain. The chief of these are nine in the vicinity of the city regislar wholed by the in the vicinity of the city, mainly upheld by the manufacture of imitation wines. In Massachusetts, in 1834, there were 118 distilleries; in 1837, there

The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph of the Great Western Railway. This telegraph, which is the use-ful and scientific invention of Mr. Cook and Profes-sor Whetstone, of King's College, has been during two months constantly worked at the passing of eve-ry train between Drayton, Hanwell and Paddington. At the former station it for the present terminates. As soon as the whole line is completed the telegraph As soon as the whole line is completed the telegraph will extend from the Paddington terminus to Bristol; and it is contemplated that then information of any nature will be conveyed to Bristol and an answer received in town in about twenty minutes.

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a note to the British Minister at Lisbon, says, 'Her Majesty's Government cannot by any means admit the right which the British Government arrogates by virtue of the bill presented to parliament, to give the instructions to which his lordship alludes, for the cartiers and diseased of meaning and diseased of the second of the 1. If we have such peculiar reasons for gratitude and praise to God for his moral government, then that will be a happy day when the progress of the slaves under the Portuguese flag and south of

ITEMS.

Appearance of the Queen when she made her Declaration of love. Her Majesty wore a brilliant bracelet, on Saturday at the Privy Council, on which was the portrait of Prince Albert. The Marquis of Lansdewne addressed a very complimentary speech to her when she had concluded her's, saying that he was persuaded that the news of her approaching nuptials would diffuse universal joy throughout the realm, and that he begred her gracius persuising to make the week the he begged her gracious permission to make the new public. The Queen bowed gracefully, and handed him her speech. The Queen appeared to feel the ex-treme awkwardness of her position, looked unusually pale, and read the declaration of her intended marriage with some trepidation of voice and manner, though she pronounced the words mature consider

THE PLEASURES OF WAR. Entire regiments of the French troops about Algiers have been cut off by fe vers. Several battalions of 600 have lost 200 each vers. Several authinous of 600 have lost 200 each At Phillipsville, 950 soldiers were crowded into a miserable building, not capable of holding 300. Some officers had not slept on a bed in five years. In Constantine, many of the sick were lying in the streets. There are about 7000 men remaining who yet do

CROUP, Cut onions into thin slices; between and over them put brown sugar—when the sugar is dis-solved, a tea-spoonful of the syrup will produce almost instantaneous relief. This simple and effectual remedy for this distressing malady, should be known to all having the care of small children.—Star.

A SURE FRIEND. A sure friend is best kn adverse state. We know not whom to trust till after trial. There are some that will keep us company while it is clear and fair, who will be gone when the clouds gather. That is the only friendship which is stronger than death; and those the friends whose fortunes are embarked in the same bottom, who are resolved to sink or swim together.

Horse's Motto. Down hill, spare me; up hill, in-dulge me; on the level, push me; in the stable, don't forget me.

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE. A writer in Boston computes that there are 30,000 persons in the United States of the name of John Smith, and proposes that Congress transport all but 5000.

SOMETHING SINGULAR. We conversed, yesterday with a little girl of five years, who has a mother of 25, a grandmother of 45, a great-grandmother of 65, and a great-great-grandmother of 85, all living! It adds to the singularity of the event, that each of the parties, from the youngest to the oldest, is the 'only daughter' of her parents. We should be right glad to see the whole five taking tea together. It would warm the best Restor Tensering.

Whether, in such a case, they would prove their consistency, by thus abandoning their wives and children to the murderer's thirst for blood, we very much doubt,—if they should, we think they would deserve to be punished as participators in the crime. The Lord save wives and children from such misguided christians. We state their principles as a

FRANCONIA WEATHER. A letter from Fron dated 4th inst. says— The weather has been by cold. The first day of January, therms below zero, and has not risen more than 9 aho though the weather has been clear. This Spirit thermometer stands at 25 below. [They falls 4 or 5 below the Spirit thermometer.]

Emigration to Texas. The Galveston Gazette of the 7th instant states some facts which disclose an immense emigration to the new Republic. It mays that fifteen large vessels have arrived in the last three days, bringing 1,200 passengers, and extensive cargos of goods and provisions of almost every kind.

Texas money is selling in New Orleans at 22 per

A Michigan paper states that there are in the tree. Canadas, 3000 colored troops, many of whom are reasonable states.

Mr. McEwan, Superintendant of the Public Schools in Tennessee, has been found a defaulter in along \$124,000!

SISGULAR INSTANCE OF RELIGIOUS DELESION. Ma.
Van Evera, a widow lady of Canajoharie, in a declaing state of health, was frightened by a clap of thunder
in which she fancied the Lord had spoken, commanding her never more to cut or drink. With the exception of a teaspoonful of water, she took no more now
ishment whatever for fifteen days, when she died.

Cons. The Providence Journal says: We are no danger of starvation, for all the hard time tween 40,000 and 50,000 bushels of cora arms port on Saturday, and a large quantity of flour.



. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Bosto Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence require no other recommendation than the fact, that during the past year it has removed nearly Two These sand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid particular attention to the one and only correct method of filing carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them. Price \$1.

Artificial Teeth.—Persons desirous of having arificial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchangeable teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfect. teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfectly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot teet \$\mathbb{2}\$, and on gold plate lower than any other place the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished. the city or country,
very low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and exami
specimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to
WM. LLOUD GARRISON,
W. W. LLOUD GARRISON,
W. W. LLOUD GARRISON,

AMASA WALKER, Esq. Dr. THOMAS BARKS.

BOSTON ALMANAC. 1840.

[BY S. N. DICKINSON.] (With a new and large Map of the City,

CONTENTS, AS FOLLOWS: Bank Dividends in Boston, in 1839. Bank Dividends in Boston, Charlestown, Cambri

and Roxbury.

Biographies of Eminent Men who have lived in Baton, etc.

Boston and Vicinity 200 years ago.

Boston Fire Department. Boston Post Office.

Boundaries of Wards, under the new division.

Broken and Depreciated Banks in New England.

Calender pages, from page 6 to page 28.

Canker Worm and Fruit Trees.

Churches and ministers in Boston, with Places of Re City Governments of Boston, Lowell and Salem.

Constables, Coroners and Sheriffs.
Counting Room Almanuc, for 1840. Eclipses in 184.
Courts in Massachusetts, (by a member of the Suffak
Bur.) Exchange on England, (a useful table.) Exchange on England, (a useful table.)
Fires in Boston during the year 1839.
Government of the United States, and of Massachsetz
Governors, Seats of Government, Elections, etc.
Insurance Offices in Boston.
List of Towns in Massachusetts, their Population, etc.
Map of Railroads from Boston.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives
of the U.S.

of the U. 8 moranda of Events in Boston, during the year 1839. Memoranda of General Events, throughout the country.
Memoranda pages for each month, from page 7 to

Military Fines in Massachusetts.
Moveable Festivals and Fasts, in 1840.
Newspapers in the New England States.
Officers of the Custom House in Boston. Omicers of the Custom House in Boston.
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Public Buildings, Houses, and Offices in Boston.
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Times of Cars leaving Boston.
Ward Rooms and Places of Meeting.
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TF 132 Pages .- Fine Paper .- Bound .- Price Ziet Published by THOMAS GROOM, 82 State street Boston. The Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

BOARD IN FRANKLIN PLACE. MEMBERS elect to the Legislature, d

taining quarters for the approaching session, are vited to call at No. 24, Franklin Place, next house the Odeon. The location is pleasant and central, a within three minutes walk of the Post Office. Thouse is warmed with one of Blancy a best Patent K. naces. Any communication will receive immedia attention, if addressed as above to Boston, Dec. 27, 1839. JOHN E. FULLEL ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1840.

THIS pamphlet of 48 pages, (by Theodore D. Wo, contains, besides the usual astronomical calculates facts sufficient to convince every one, who will posit, of the horrors of American Slavery,—the guild the north the north in sustaining this wicked system corrupting influence upon the religion and the country. Have the Anti-Slavery Societies, or friends

adopted measures to furnish every family with adopted measures to furnish every family with Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840? If this has noted done, let the friends of the cause in each town, as ish, ascertain the number of families,—start is scription forthwith, and raise funds sufficient use chase the number required, at three dollars and is per hundred.

J. A. COLLIS. per hundred. 25, Cornhill.

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